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ABSTRACT

This report on the flow of transfer students from the California community colleges to the University of California (UC) and the California State University (CSU) systems and to independent colleges and universities in the state focuses on policy issues, trends in transfer among ethnic groups, and enrollment rates. Following a brief introduction to the report in part 1, part 2 discusses transfer and articulation policy issues and proposals for alleviating currently perceived problems. This section also summarizes historical data on the enrollment of new freshmen and transfer students at California's four-year colleges. Part 3 deals with transfer rates among ethnic minorities, tracing enrollment trends among Black, Hispanic, Asian, Filipino, and American Indian students and comparing ethnic diversity by campus. Part 4 summarizes trends in transfer to the UC, CSU, and independent colleges and universities and examines differences among community colleges. Appendixes include data on the numbers of students transferring from each California community college to the UC and CSU systems and to independent colleges between 1981-82 and 1988-89, the ethnic distribution of each community college's transfer students to UC and CSU in fall 1987 and fall 1988, and fall term and full-year transfer statistics. (JMC)

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UPDATE OF COMMUNITY COLLEGE TRANSFER STUDENT STATISTICS 1988-89

University of California,
The California State University,
and California's Independent Colleges and Universities

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CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION

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Summary

This is the eleventh in the Commission staff's series of annual reports on transfer students from California Community Colleges to the University of California, the California State University, and independent California colleges and universities. It updates these statistics through Spring 1989 and discusses the policy issues surrounding transfer but makes no recommendations regarding them.

This document differs from previous reports on the subject in that it displays graphics to illustrate changes over time and differences among groups in addition to tables of numbers. It also focuses more than in the past on the various ethnic groups and trends in their enrollment as transfer students in the three segments.

Following a brief introduction to the report in Part One, Part Two discusses transfer and articulation policy issues and proposals for alleviating currently perceived problems, as well as summarizing historical data on the enrollment of new freshman and transfer students at California's four-year segments of higher education. Part Three deals with ethnic data and their analysis. Part Four summarizes trend data for each segment and selected campuses. Appendices to the report include data on the numbers of students transferring from each California Community College to each baccalaureate degree-granting segment over time, the ethnic distribution of each Community College's transfer students in Fall 1988, fall-term and full-year transfer statistics, and statistical tables of numbers used to construct the displays in the text.

Additional copies of this report and further information about it may be obtained from the Library of the Commission at (916) 322-8031; Third Floor, 1020 Twelfth Street, Sacramento, California 95814-3985. Questions about the substance of the report may be directed to Bruce D. Hamlett, the information officer of the Commission, at (916) 322-8010.

UPDATE OF COMMUNITY COLLEGE TRANSFER STUDENT STATISTICS

1988-89

The University of California,
The California State University,
and California's Independent Colleges and Universities

CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION
Third Floor • 1020 Twelfth Street • Sacramento, California 95814-3985

CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION

COMMISSION REPORT 89-23
PUBLISHED AUGUST 1989

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Preface

The California Postsecondary Education Commission produces this report annually as a service report to the field, for the purpose of ensuring accurate annual data on the number of California Community College students who transfer to four-year segments.

The transfer function is generally considered to be a central underpinning to California's Master Plan for Higher Education, and the recent review of the Master Plan has reembraced the centrality of the transfer function to the successful operation of the entire system of postsecondary education. As of this writing, legislation is pending that would make explicit the high priority placed on a successful transfer function. One important component of the legislation is the option of a contract between a California Community College student and a four-year segment, the successful completion of which guarantees the student the right to transfer to the campus and program of choice. This option for a contract, coupled with the State's policy goal of reaching and maintaining a ratio of 40 percent lower-division students to 60 percent upper-division students at the four-year segments, is a potentially significant refocusing of attention and resources to the transfer function.

Continued attention to the importance of the transfer function can be expected over the next several years, with State policy attention to the issue of how to make the function work better, the role of articulation in transfer, the cost effectiveness of transfer centers and other support functions, and resources needed to make transfer work.

This report does not attempt to systematically address any of the important policy questions surrounding the transfer function. It is not an evaluation of the transfer function in all of its particulars. It is not a substitute for an evaluation of the transfer centers, or articulation, or the issues of funding necessary to support the transfer function. It is simply and only a statistical update, intended to provide researchers with information with which to make judgments about the transfer function.

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1 *Introduction*

Overview of the report

The origins of California's Community Colleges may be traced to locally established, financed, and governed junior colleges that were a part of the public school system, with the primary function of providing two years of college-level work for high school graduates who were unable to go away to college as freshmen but who might do so as juniors. In 1960, the Master Plan for Higher Education in California elevated these junior colleges to the status of full partners in the State's tripartite system of public higher education and emphasized as strongly as possible the importance of their transfer function to the success of this system in terms of access to the baccalaureate degree, quality of instruction, and low cost to students and to the State.

The transfer function might be said to have reached its peak by the mid-1970s when numbers of students who transferred to the University of California and the California State University were at their highest level. Several conditions appear to account for the decline in these numbers until recently. The first is the decreasing number of high school graduates and changes in the ethnic composition of the graduates that produced fewer students who might be interested in obtaining a baccalaureate degree. At about the same time, young men were no longer subject to being drafted into military service if they did not attend college full time, and benefits of the earlier G.I. bill were expiring for those who might attend college. These and other factors were responsible for a change in priorities in the mission of California Community Colleges who responded to new and different needs of their ever-increasing adult population that had been out of school for some time and was less interested than recent high school graduates in obtaining a college degree. Thus the focus tended to shift from transfer to occupation-related and other short-term programs for part-time, older students.

The Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges and the Commission both contributed to the resurgence of interest in the transfer function in the years just prior to the establishment in 1984 of the Commission for the Review of the Master Plan for Higher Education, which in its 1987 final report, *The Master Plan Renewed*, once again emphasized the critical importance of the transfer function to the success of California's interdependent system of public higher education.

The Legislature's Joint Committee for Review of the Master Plan has now completed its work of reviewing the Master Plan Commission's report and has made recommendations to strengthen transfer and articulation, some of which have already been incorporated into bills and others that may be included in an omnibus bill to implement the Committee's recommendations. The Legislature is also expected to request that the segments and the Commission identify plans for implementing those aspects of the plan that do not require statutory authorization. These implementation plans -- including an identification of resources needed to meet them -- will be presented to the Commission for review and comment prior to going to the Legislature at the end of 1989.

The Postsecondary Education Commission's past interest in transfer and articulation may be illustrated by two types of reports it has published periodically -- (1) policy reports with recommendations to the Governor, the Legislature, and the various segments of education; and (2) statistical reports on the flow of transfer students. The former includes *Reaffirming California's Commitment to Transfer* -- the report of an ad hoc committee of Commission members that its chairperson appointed in 1984 to study and make recommendations to strengthen the transfer function, and two follow-up reports on the implementation of its recommendations. The latter include the Commission's annual reports on community college transfer statistics, of which this is the twelfth. A list of both types of reports appears in the references at the end of this document.

Background and methodology

The Commission has published its annual reports on transfer statistics since 1978 as a service to counselors, enrollment planners, transfer program directors,

and evaluators. This current report differs from its predecessors in two major ways:

- First, complex tables of numbers have for the most part been moved to Appendix D and replaced with graphics that are designed to highlight trends, changes, and group differences.
- Second, information about each ethnic group and its analysis has been put in one section, one ethnic group at a time. In past reports, such information has been discussed first of all in the analysis for each segment of higher education, followed by a brief summary section. This changed presentation responds to the importance the Commission and others have placed on the role of transfer in meeting the State's goals of educational equity.

The main sources of data for the University and the State University are the fall term student enrollment tapes that the central administration of each segment submits to the Commission early each calendar year. Commission staff obtains information from the independent sector through a survey of the sources of their first-time freshmen and California Community College transfer students that it conducts during the fall.

Subsequent to the preparation of this report for review by the Commission in June, the University and the State University provided the Commission staff with full-year transfer statistics through the Spring 1989 term. These appear in Appendix C, together with previously unpublished statistics for 1987-88, but are not analyzed in the report because of their late arrival.

Finally, a number of changes in numbers from past reports have resulted from staff efforts to correct past mistakes that were numerically small, that occurred for a number of reasons, and that do not appear to affect findings about trends or group differences.

Organization of the report

The report is organized so as to move from the general to the specific. Part Two discusses transfer and articulation policy issues and proposals for alleviating currently perceived problems. It also includes an historic statistical summary of new freshman and transfer enrollments for each segment. Part Three deals with ethnic data and their analysis. Part Four summarizes trend data for each segment and selected campuses. The four appendices to the report include:

A. Numbers of students transferring from each Community College to each baccalaureate degree-granting segment over time;

B. The ethnic distribution of each Community College's transfer students in Fall 1988;

C. Fall term and full-year transfer statistics; and

D. Tables of numbers used to construct the displays in the text.

2 Issues of Policy and Practice Affecting Transfer Students

THIS report provides the most current statistics on the flow of transfer students from the California Community Colleges and comments on issues, problems, and proposed solutions that are being debated -- largely in the context of the recommendations of the Legislature's Joint Committee for Review of the Master Plan for Higher Education and proposals to enact them into statute. It includes no recommendations for action by the segments or the Legislature at this time.

Before commenting on issues, problems, and proposals to strengthen the transfer function, a clear distinction is needed between the terms *transfer* and *articulation* in order to clarify both problems and proposals. Although transfer and articulation are one and the same process for many who are not professionally involved in them, *transfer* refers to the movement of students between or among institutions under policies governing standards and requirements for admission with advanced standing. *Articulation,* on the other hand, refers to the alignment of courses, programs, and services offered by different institutions so as to facilitate transfer and progress toward the baccalaureate degree Both are essential to the success of the transfer function of the California Community Colleges, but what is sometimes overlooked is that good articulation is of relatively little value in the absence of good transfer admission policies and practices. Stated simply, agreements about the award of transfer credit and satisfaction of degree requirements must be accompanied by agreements about the conditions for admission for advanced standing, since admission is a necessary pre-condition for the awarding of transfer credit.

The discussion that follows deals with both transfer and articulation and is organized in seven sections that cover the broad topics of California's progress in regard to transfer, the importance of the transfer function to California, legislative proposals, and related issues and problems.

What do current statistics tell us?

A former Commissioner's observation that "two years do not make a trend" is pertinent in evaluating the annual statistics reported herein because the most recent two-year increase in the numbers of California Community College students who transferred to the University of California and the California State University is indeed encouraging -- particularly for the University (Display 1). The low point in the flow of transfer students that occurred in 1986 resulted from several factors, among them the declining enrollment of recent high school graduates in California Community Colleges and uncertainties about who and how many might be admitted to what campuses and in what programs of the University and the State University. Numbers increased in the Fall 1987 term -- dramatically for the University -- but there was fear that the increase was a one-time phenomenon resulting from a previous delay in transfer by students who were for the first time being required to complete all lower-division requirements before transfer. The Fall 1988 increases lend support to the conclusions that (1) the University in particular has been able to do enrollment planning that accommodates qualified California Community College applicants for advanced standing; and (2) California Community College students who are interested and qualified are ready to take advantage of the increased access that the University has begun to provide.

Changes at the University of California

Improvement in University access for transfer students may be explained in terms of several favorable conditions.

- First are the voluntary, largely regional agreements into which University campuses are entering with their "feeder" colleges that all but guarantee admission of students who complete re-

DISPLAY 1 *Number of Community College Students Who Transferred to the University of California, the California State University, and Regionally Accredited Independent Institutions, Together with Number of First-Time Freshmen in the University, the State University, and the Community Colleges from California High Schools, 1965 Through 1988*

	Community College Transfer Students					First-Time Freshmen		
	Fall Term			Full Year		Fall Term Only		
Year	UC	CSU	Independent	UC	CSU	UC	CSU	CCC
1965	2,948						14,023	
1966	3,761					12,341	15,574	
1967	3,702					13,072	16,082	
1968	3,785					11,665	18,844	
1969	4,458	28,207			43,963	12,066	17,539	
1970	5,166	29,059			49,245	13,233	18,984	
1971	6,154	32,546			52,989	13,637	19,306	
1972	7,165	34,619			53,820	14,358	22094	
1973	8,193	33,089			51,335	15,011	22,210	
1974	7,813	32,646			51,144	14,915	22,886	119,652
1975	8,002	35,537			52,917	15,460	23,239	126,688
1976	7,123	32,653			51,230	14,935	23,498	120,702
1977	6,392	34,001			51,159	14,820	23,867	123,561
1978	6,193	31,609			47,430	15,850	24,668	117,510
1979	5,669	30,483			46,326	16,534	25,703	117,269
1980	5,386	30,527			46,649	16,340	25,470	116,518
1981	4,847	30,072			45,283	16,580	23,500	109,556
1982	5,137	29,824			45,400	16,897	24,016	113,815
1983	5,307	30,274			45,726	18,323	23,250	99,359
1984	5,257	30,134			45,476	19,202	22,959	93,521
1985	4,932	29,682		6,574	45,469	19,388	25,106	82,877
1986	4,861	27,761	6,051	6,754	43,666	19,616	25,525	90,348
1987	5,467	28,257	8,755	7,713	44,900	20,349	28,084	90,593
1988	5,934	29,393	5,238	8,146	45,414	20,976	29,417	

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

quirements and meet academic standards.

- Second appears to be much improved communication between the University campuses and California Community Colleges regarding both transfer and articulation matters.
- Third is the early and continuing counseling of California Community College students about transfer by University personnel who are able to prescribe courses of action and give assurances about both admission and student aid.

Meanwhile, faculty representatives from the various segments are conferring largely on a voluntary basis about curriculum articulation -- for example, common course numbering that is based on certain equivalencies, a core general education program, and the improvement of instruction in selected fields.

This generally encouraging picture is not without blemishes, however. The first and more specific is the San Diego area, where both the University and the State University campuses are enrolling fewer transfer students from California Community Colleges than before. Reasons appear to be related less to the availability of qualified applicants statewide than to changes in and uncertainties about campus practices and procedures for gaining admission with advanced standing. Students from all parts of the State are attracted to San Diego campuses as both freshman and transfer students but the latter may have more difficulty in gaining admission since their numbers have been unstable from year to year and are decreasing again.

Changes at the California State University

The State University system's recent transfer statistics raise questions that are not easily answered in regard to (1) its relatively small increase in numbers of transer students enrolling; (2) the impact of increases in transfer enrollments at University of California campuses, particularly those in Berkeley and Los Angeles, on transfer enrollments at nearby State University campuses; (3) the State University's increase in new freshman enrollments; and (4) the lack of information about the effects of impaction and priorities in admission to specific State University campuses -- at least in comparison with the recent and continuing focus of the University on the California Community College transfer function.

Increased opportunity to transfer to certain University of California campuses for students who could not be accommodated in the pact because of a lack of space and who may have then enrolled on a State University campus has understandably created some problems for State University enrollment planning in the last year or two. However, the pool of potential transfer students in California Community Colleges is in large part still untapped, and the State University needs to be encouraged to continue its efforts to reach out to attract additional transfer students -- not in competition with the University, but among older, part-time, and non-white students who might not be able or want to attend the University.

Is transfer increasing among non-white students?

Differences among ethnic groups

The Hispanic transfer statistics provide the most encouraging picture of any ethnic group, particularly at the University, where the two-year increase in numbers is dramatic. However, it may be no more than should be expected, given increases in the number of Hispanic high school graduates and their enrollment in California Community Colleges. The increase appears to be a positive sign, in any case.

Black students appear to be the most disadvantaged group in terms of their successful flow into and through California higher education. National statistics reflect the rather bleak California picture, but it is quite possible that the latter would appear better if information were available about Black students who leave California to attend college as both freshman and transfer students.

Asian students present still another picture because of their high rate of enrollment as freshmen in the universities and their high probability of transfer if they enroll first in a California Community College.

Progress in attaining eligibility and enrolling as freshmen in the University and the State University is slow for Black and Hispanic students and indeterminate for American Indian students, and information about their retention to graduate is sparse. Therefore, programs to improve and increase transfer opportunities for non-white students are essential and need to be evaluated in terms of their differential effects on men and women in different ethnic groups.

Transfer's role in meeting the State's goals of educational equity

The State's goals for educational equity, as memorialized in the ACR 83 recommendations, include the attainment of educational achievement patterns for each ethnic sub-group that are, at minimum, at parity with those in the general population. Thus, the goal of educational parity could be said to be met if all sub-groups graduate from high school at roughly equivalent rates, followed by university eligibility, enrollment, and graduation.

The gap between the goal of equity and the actual accomplishments of California's postsecondary educational institutions remains large, as most recently documented in the Commission's report, *Toward Educational Equity*. As that report showed, although Black California residents comprise 7.5 percent of all Californians and Black students comprise 8 percent of the State's high school graduates, they make up only 2.5 percent of University-eligible students and 3.2 percent of University degree recipients. Similar gaps between high school graduates, eligibility, and graduation exist for Hispanic students (19.5 percent, 6.7 percent, and 7.4 percent, respectively) as compared to a population parity goal of 23.3 percent.

The attention of the State to accelerating the rate of progress toward equity has been, appropriately, on improving the K-12 preparation of students of color, as well as on selective special action admissions programs. In spite of every effort, and even in the most productive cases, the rate of progress is frustratingly slow. The fact is that the large majority of students of color in California postsecondary education are enrolled in California Community Colleges. It must be a State priority to ensure that priority attention to intersegmental program improvements be given to California Community Colleges, since that is where the students are, and where there is the highest priority toward reasonably quick payoff in progress toward educational equity. Thus, improvements in the transfer function are a very important part of the recent report of the Legislature's Joint Committee on the Master Plan.

What difference does it make?

Given the State's strong efforts to improve the preparation for and eligibility of California high school graduates -- particularly non-white students -- for freshman admission to the University and the State University, and enrollment facilities and planning to accommodate increasing numbers of freshmen, a legitimate question is "How important is the transfer function?" The suggested answer is "Very important, at least for the next decade." Among the most important reasons are:

- Students who transfer from California Community Colleges now earn more than half of the baccalaureate degrees granted by the State University and one-fifth of those granted by the University, and the State cannot afford to experience a reduction in the number of young people receiving such degrees -- already much below the national picture.

- A large majority of the Black and Hispanic students who go to college in California attend Community Colleges, and until and unless they increase their eligibility for and success in the universities, their enrollment in and transfer from California Community Colleges is essential in achieving goals of educational equity and opportunity

- Higher rates of eligibility for freshman admission to the University and the State University that should result from increased efforts to prepare high school students for college may mean that rates will exceed those recommended in 1960 in the Master Plan for Higher Education and generally adhered to since then. These new rates may then lead to increased admission requirements for freshmen, which in turn will sustain and perhaps increase enrollment on the California Community Colleges of students seeking a baccalaureate degree.

- Students who technically are eligible for freshman admission to the University or the State University may be underprepared, with a low probability of success if admitted. Increases in eligibility per se -- that is, increases in the proportion of high school students completing the required courses with appropriate grades and taking the needed admissions test -- may not succeed in university work since there is no assurance of high quality instruction for increased numbers of students who are preparing to qualify for university admission.

- Students with no aspirations to obtain a baccalaureate degree when they graduate from high school may subsequently change their interests and goals -- while enrolled in an occupational program or later, while employed -- and California Community Colleges appear to offer the most feasible opportunities for such students, now in developing articulated 2+2+2 programs.

How much can legislation help?

Each year legislation is introduced to put into statute policies and programs that are intended to strengthen the transfer function and facilitate the movement of California Community College students into the University and the State University by "correcting" problems of campus practices and segmental priorities that are perceived to be obstacles in meeting the State's transfer goals. Little of a specific nature has been enacted into statute to date, the major exceptions being special funding in the Budget Act for transfer centers, Project ASSIST, articulated career education programs, together with the priority given to the transfer function in Community College's mission as set forth in the California Community College "reform" bill (AB 1725, 1988).

Two major recommendations of the Legislature's Joint Committee for Review of the Master Plan that are being incorporated into legislation merit comment here. They are proposals for (1) guaranteed admission of California Community College transfer students under certain conditions, and (2) the development and adoption of a core general education curriculum for transfer.

Guaranteed transfer and the core transfer curriculum must not be regarded as the sole options for students who may want to transfer but are not ready to make a decision or commitment when they first enroll in a California Community College.

There is always danger that refinement and facilitation of transfer and articulation agreements will make it more difficult for or even exclude California Community College students who do not fit the mold of the "traditional model" for the transfer student -- an 18-year-old high school graduate who is enrolled full time with clear and attainable goals with respect to transfer. Other options must be maintained for the "late bloomers" and others who raise their expectations after experiencing success in a California Community College program that differs from the core curriculum -- most of all, students from underrepresented groups who may be seriously underprepared for degree work when they first enroll.

In its 1987 report on *Strengthening Transfer and Articulation Policies and Practices in California's Colleges and Universities*, the Commission recommended -- based on a national study that staff had conducted -- that the Governor and the Legislature give broad policy direction to the segments in these matters and monitor the results on a regular basis, rather than attempt to mandate policies and practices that require local adaptation for implementation. The climate for voluntary articulation now appears to be conducive to increased student flow, with enrollment planners and faculty groups working to accommodate the need of California Community College students for an opportunity to complete a baccalaureate degree. Special funding has been appropriated during the past few years to support these efforts, some of the results of which are now being evaluated.

Guaranteed admission

The problem of gaining admission with advanced standing has resided primarily with the University and involves uncertainty about acceptance by the campus and in the major for which the transfer student has prepared because of limited spaces for new undergraduate students in most majors on campuses that are most in demand by qualified applicants. Meeting minimum requirements for admission with advanced standing -- generally a grade-point average of C+ in about two years of lower-division coursework that is transferable -- has done little to secure admission because of the competition for space in the upper division and a grade-point requirement far above the minimum that is not fixed. Admission to an alternate campus has been unacceptable to many students for a variety of personal and academic reasons, the latter including differences among University campuses in both general and major requirements for graduation.

Beginning most visibly with Davis and Santa Barbara, the general campuses of the University have been moving individually and voluntarily to reach articulation agreements with an increasing number of California Community Colleges -- usually in their region -- that give assurance to California Community College students who meet the terms of their "contract" in regard to grades and courses completed that they will be admitted with junior standing to the campus and in the major of their choice. This entails a considerable amount of attention to individual students as they progress through the California Community College and works best for

students who know where they want to transfer from the start and do not move their enrollment to another California Community College -- not the typical California Community College student. The practice also works best for California Community Colleges that are in relatively close proximity to a University campus since early and continuing contact between University staff and California Community College students is essential to the success of the program.

While all University campuses are involved in developing some type of agreement about admission, to require all California Community Colleges to reach such agreements -- with several University and State University campuses -- may not be feasible because of the interrelated factors of smallness (enrollment generally and potential transfer students), inability to offer many different transfer curricula for different campuses and majors, and geographic isolation. There appears at this time to be no proposals being made to address the problems of these small California Community Colleges and how they may best have assurances that their few students will be able to transfer with ease at the junior level, compared with larger colleges or these in close proximity to University campuses. The general conclusion -- both from looking at what works in other states as well as looking at different colleges in California -- is that transfer programs must be tailored to meet the needs of the individual student. There is a danger in the best designed regulated program that the goal of transfer becomes subsumed to the process of the function. In any case, voluntary, less formal, and unbureaucratic arrangements appear to work best.

Another point of possible concern in legislating the Joint Committee's recommendations about transfer stems from a general concern about the entire admissions process, and how freshman eligibility, increased retention to graduation, and the goal of increasing transfer are all to be met. To the extent that policy goals become statutory rights, enforceable by law, then students' rights to "seats" in campus, program and major of choice must be assured. As a matter of history and policy, California has endeavored to ensure that there is a "seat" someplace in the system for all students qualified and motivated to be there. This practice has meant that the State has historically provided funding to meet all enrollment demands for both university systems. It is not clear, as a practical matter, that the science of enrollment management can be extended to meet the simultaneous entitlements of full access to all transfer students, including the right to campus and major of choice, while meeting the State's goals of ensuring a place for all qualified freshmen who want to enroll in a system. Some campuses have met their enrollment ceilings and will be less able to expand access than others; others that plan to expand access will be unable to find qualified faculty to offer the courses; still others will have excess capacity but in the wrong places. The prospect of having students litigating over who is more or less qualified for admission to a campus and program is unsavory at best. These are likely to be long-term problems that make the statutory provision of transfer a very real practical problem for the State.

The general education core curriculum

The Joint Committee's recommendation for a core transfer curriculum resembles what has been accomplished by the faculty senates of the University and the State University, working cooperatively and in consultation with the academic senate of the California Community Colleges. The problem it is intended to alleviate is the differing general education graduation requirements of the university segments and campuses and majors within each segment -- thus creating obstacles in articulation for transfer students who cannot be admitted to the campus and major for which they have prepared or who change their objectives and plans after starting a prescribed transfer program. The general education core program would -- if ratified by the University and the State University -- "guarantee" the acceptance of the equivalent of about one full year of general education credit in satisfaction of graduation requirements -- regardless of the segment, campus, or major with which California Community College students transferred.

The proposal has considerable merit, and there is little opposition to it in principle after a long period of work by the faculties. Concern might be expressed that the trade-off for easier articulation could be a sameness or homogenization of the California Community College curriculum for transfer that would also discourage change or innovation in course content or mode of instruction. There is also a necessity for getting agreement about the remain-

ing 30 or more units of lower-division credit for transfer, since the practice is growing that requires California Community College students to complete all requirements for entering the upper division in their major before they are admitted with advanced standing -- requirements that also vary between segments and among campuses and majors. Thus good vertical articulation of programs -- from lower to upper division -- needs to be developed and incorporated into Project ASSIST while work continues on the core general education curriculum, CAN, and related projects.

How is the segmental administration responsible for diversity?

In the course of analyzing campus data on ethnic diversity, the question came to mind of the accountability or responsibility of the segments' State-level administration for the effects of campus-level implementation of admissions policies and enrollment planning. Assuming a strong commitment to the goals of equity and parity by those at both the systemwide and local levels, who is accountable if campus practice does not yield the intended segmental results in terms of diversity?

The question is of some importance, given (1) the segments' commitment to decentralization and delegation of responsibility to the campuses; (2) the primacy of student choice or preference, at least among those eligible for admission; and (3) the tendency of campus student bodies to attract new students most like themselves. Thus campuses that have already achieved a fairly high degree of ethnic diversity are likely to increase their numbers of non-white students, while others may remain quite homogeneous in regard to ethnicity. If diversity is desired for each campus, what kind of student and institutional incentives can be offered to achieve this condition?

A similar question can be raised in regard to the desirability of balance at the campus level between men and women, new freshman and transfer students from California Community Colleges, and student majors -- to the extent that student preference can be accommodated. With both segments now planning new campuses, the question of accountability for diversity or balance at the campus level takes on new importance.

How is smallness a problem?

The problems of small California Community Colleges -- often in quite isolated areas -- with small numbers of transfer students have already been noted briefly, and documentation of these numbers appears in a later section of the report. Still, the plight of these colleges in regard to the transfer function needs to be kept in mind at all times in considering ways to improve transfer opportunities. The number of students who transfer from them is not small simply because of barriers but, rather, because relatively few students have baccalaureate-degree goals. However few they may be, they are as important to the success of the California Community College transfer function as those in a college that enrolls hundreds of university-bound students.

A very different kind of problem of smallness is the very small number of non-white transfer students on some University and State University campuses, compared to their concentration on others -- the problem being their ability to adjust to the predominantly white-student environment of a large campus where there are also likely to be few faculty and staff from their same ethnic group. The problem may be intensified for non-white students who transfer from California Community Colleges with ethnically diverse student populations that reflect the ethnic composition of the area which they serve. Attrition among non-white students is high after transfer, and its causes are largely undocumented. Therefore, the question is posed as to whether non-white students persist less well on campuses with few such students because of factors of personal adjustment and campus climate.

What more can be done to help?

The Commission has made numerous recommendations and suggestions in previous reports, many of which have been at least partially implemented. Two of the most important are (1) enrollment planning by the University and the State University to make more adequate provision for California Com-

munity College transfer students, and (2) matriculation by California Community Colleges to do better assessment, counseling, placement, and follow-up of potential transfer students -- which should facilitate enrollment planning as well. Matriculation has been funded by the State and should be fully funded in 1989-90, with payoff to be expected in regard to transfer quite soon.

However, matriculation is not limited to students intending to transfer, and there are some grounds for concern that new students will be "tracked" into a transfer, occupational, or general curriculum as part of the matriculation process. Assignment of California Community College students to particular curricular tracks as part of matriculation at entry would appear to be useful in connection with enrollment planning but would ignore the students' need to reassess and often revise their goals after a period of enrollment. It would also be useful for purposes of "tracking" students as part of longitudinal follow-up activities that are required by the enabling legislation; but it is an undesirable practice insofar as underprepared and other disadvantaged students are counseled into non-transfer tracks without regard to their potential for college work leading to a baccalaureate degree.

Therefore, matriculation and enrollment planning are viewed as mutually supporting activities regarding transfer from California Community Colleges to the University and the State University that should be monitored for negative as well as positive impact on the flow of students to the baccalaureate degree.

Communication among segments

Better communication between the University and the California Community Colleges is thought to have played an important role in the recent increase of students transferring to the University. However, there is danger that much of the work now being done on transfer and course articulation agreements will not be "communicated" to the people with the greatest need for the information -- transfer students and their counselors, and faculty at all levels who have not participated in making the agreements.

Both the University and the State University periodically publish informative newsletters for counselors, and the computerized Project ASSIST continues to offer considerable promise as a tool to expand counseling and advising resources at all levels. Still students should not be left out of the communication loop as new and better agreements and understandings are reached, particularly at the campus level.

New and expanded facilities

Long-range enrollment and facilities planning is now underway that may increase opportunities for transfer students if their needs are taken into account when the curriculum for new centers and campuses is being designed. The Commission does not at this time obtain student data for the major centers administered by State University campuses -- for example, in San Diego and Contra Costa counties -- but as some of these facilities expand and become campuses, the Commission will attempt to assess their impact on the flow of California Community College transfer students -- whether it increases, diverts students from existing campuses, or has no effect at all.

The future?

Most signs now point to a strengthened transfer function for the California Community Colleges and a smoother transition for their students from lower- to upper-division work. All segments are committed to making transfer work better than in the recent past, and special funding by the State has reinforced this commitment.

California's articulation has been characterized as chaos by other states that have studied it, but that chaos has yielded hundreds of thousands of baccalaureate degrees earned by students who began their studies in a California Community College during the several decades since the Master Plan of 1960. The challenge now is to refine and clarify transfer and articulation policies and practices to facilitate student flow, while preserving those aspects of the chaotic past that make it possible for a very diverse group of students to take advantage of diverse options for obtaining a degree that are offered by California's colleges and universities.

3 *The Ethnic Dimension of Transfer*

Highlights

- Among the various ethnic groups, Hispanic transfer students have made the greatest progress in terms of increased numbers during the 1980s.

  The University showed an 85 percent increase during the eight-year period that ended in 1988, to a total of 643, and the State University had an increase of 41 percent, to a total of 3,019.

  Campuses of the University with the largest proportions of Hispanic students are Irvine, Los Angeles, and Riverside and -- of the State University -- Dominguez Hills, Fresno, and Los Angeles.

- While more Black students transferred in 1988 than in 1987, the increase was very small and no trend should be inferred, since the number for each segment is smaller than in some past years. The decrease in number of Black students who enrolled in the California Community Colleges in the early and mid-1980s is apparently resulting in fewer transfer students in the late 1980s, although numbers have not been stable in any segment during this period.

- The enrollment of Asian transfer students continued to increase through 1988 in the University but dropped by about 2 percent in the State University in the most recent year.

  University enrollment of Asian transfer students increased by more than two-thirds during the 1980s while the State University increased by less than 20 percent.

  The largest proportions of Asian transfer students are enrolled on the Berkeley, Davis, and Los Angeles campuses of the University, and the Los Angeles, Pomona, and San Francisco campuses of the State University.

- University and State University campuses differ widely in the overall proportion of non-white students they enrolled in 1988.

  Among the eight general campuses of the University, the proportion ranged from 16 percent at Santa Cruz to about 40 percent at Los Angeles.

  Diversity among the 19 State University campuses was larger than in the University, with the proportion of non-white transfer students ranging from about 10 percent at Chico to more than 70 percent at Los Angeles.

  While the enrollment of non-white transfer students is increasing generally in the public segments, some campuses in each still fall much below the systemwide proportions.

Overview of the analysis

All information about the ethnicity of transfer students has been brought together in this section of the report and analyzed by ethnic group, as in Display 2 on page 12. This approach makes it easier to examine the general trends and changes for each group, as well as those that are specific to each segment.

The analysis begins with Black students and then moves to Hispanic students -- both being underrepresented groups -- before continuing with Asian students and, finally, Filipino students. No analysis is made for American Indian students because of unreliable data.

Near the end of the section, the analysis turns to ethnic diversity on the various campuses -- the Caucasian/non-Caucasian mix, and the varying degrees of diversification across campuses of the University and the State University.

Black students

Somewhat more than 70 percent of the Black students who go to college in California after graduating from a public high school enroll in California Community Colleges. Thus achievement of a baccalaureate degree by Black youth is highly dependent on California Community Colleges' performance in

DISPLAY 2 *Ethnic Distribution of Community College Transfer Students, University of California and the California State University Combined, Fall 1979 Through Fall 1988*

Year	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-Total	Other	Non-Resident Alien	No Response	Total
1982*	2,856	2,828	1,769	439	403	23,437	31,732	659	707	1,862	34,961
1983*	3,078	3,127	1,995	448	300	23,217	32,165	726	640	2,050	35,581
1984	3,156	3,234	1,930	518	335	23,359	32,532	663	659	1,537	35,391
1985	3,211	3,267	1,728	600	418	22,537	31,761	721	714	1,418	34,614
1986	3,129	3,243	1,571	632	372	20,866	29,813	647	800	1,362	32,622
1987	3,400	3,430	1,658	682	385	21,256	30,811	631	841	1,441	33,724
1988	3,662	3,407	1,747	732	372	21,988	31,908	654	892	1,873	35,327

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

DISPLAY 3 *Ethnic Distribution of Community College Transfer Students to the University of California and the California State University, Fall 1979 Through Fall 1988*

Segment	Year	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-Total	Other	Non-Resident Alien	No Response	Total
UC	1982	389	519	176	60	32	3,482	4,658	112	184	183	5,137
	1983	434	586	205	47	43	3,569	4,884	96	150	177	5,307
	1984	461	585	161	72	41	3,483	4,803	113	197	144	5,257
	1985	493	574	151	75	41	3,209	4,543	90	179	120	4,932
	1986	431	592	168	86	40	3,007	4,324	100	221	216	4,861
	1987	525	709	183	115	51	3,467	5,050	53	217	147	5,467
	1988	643	742	187	96	84	3,728	5,480	52	227	175	5,934
CSU	1982*	2,467	2,309	1,593	379	371	19,955	27,074	547	524	1,679	29,824
	1983*	2,644	2,541	1,790	401	257	19,648	27,281	630	490	1,873	30,274
	1984	2,695	2,649	1,769	446	294	19,876	27,729	550	462	1,393	30,134
	1985	2,718	2,693	1,577	525	377	19,328	27,218	631	535	1,298	29,682
	1986	2,698	2,651	1,403	546	332	17,859	25,489	547	579	1,146	27,761
	1987	2,875	2,721	1,475	567	334	17,789	25,761	578	624	1,294	28,257
	1988	3,019	2,665	1,560	636	288	18,260	26,428	602	665	1,698	29,393

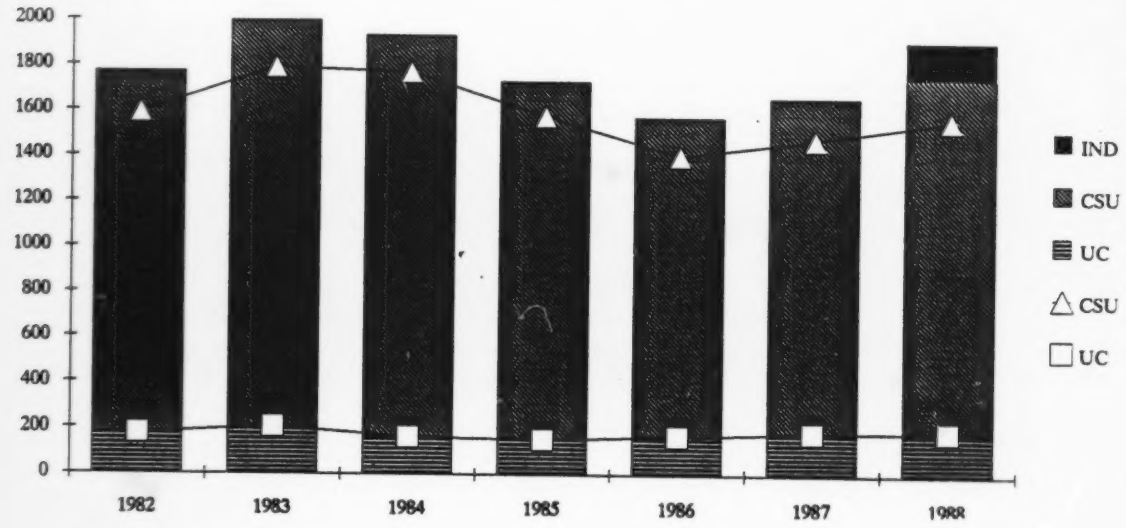
* Caution needs to be exercised in using this data because of the low rate of response by students on the State University campuses with very large enrollments by Black students.

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

motivating and preparing them for transfer, especially in light of their low rate of eligibility for admission to the University and the State University as freshmen. Analysis over time (Display 4) shows that the numbers who transfer remain small and show little improvement -- in fact, much smaller than the number enrolling in the universities as freshmen.

Combining numbers of transfer students for the two university systems leads to the finding that the largest number of Black students (1,995) appear to

DISPLAY 4 *Number of Black Transfer Students Enrolled in California Four-Year Colleges and Universities, Fall 1982 Through Fall 1988*



Note: Data on independent institutions not available until 1988.

Source: Display 2.

have transferred in the Fall 1983 term, when they comprised 6.2 percent of the ethnic distribution of transfer students. Numbers and representation then declined to a low of 1,571 or 5.3 percent in 1986, after which there have been two small successive increases, to 1,747 or 5.5 percent in 1988. In 1983, California Community College enrollments of recent high school graduates dropped substantially, particularly for Black students, and although this was a peak year for Black transfer students, the low California Community College enrollment that year is reflected in a small number of transfer students three years later.

The University of California

During the 10-year period that began in 1979, the University enrolled the largest number of Black transfer students in 1983 (205) and the smallest number two years later (151). By 1988, the number had increased to 187 -- still below the peak of 205. While the University overall now enrolls about 17 percent of the combined total for the two segments, it enrolls less than 11 percent of the Black transfer students -- the remaining 89 percent going to the State University.

A comparison of University campuses shows that Los Angeles, Berkeley, and Davis enrolled the largest numbers of Black transfer students in Fall 1988 (43, 41, and 38, respectively), and Riverside, San Diego, and Santa Cruz the smallest (8, 9, and 9, respectively). Black students comprised only 1.8 percent of the new transfer enrollment on the Santa Barbara campus, or 16 new students in Fall 1988.

The questions are thus (1) how to increase the number of qualified Black transfer students who enroll to complete a baccalaureate degree, and (2) whether the success of Black students on campuses where they are such a very small minority group is as high as on other campuses, in terms of persistence to the degree.

The ratio of Black University transfer students to Black California Community College freshmen who are recent high school graduates is higher than the ratio for similar groups of Hispanic students, but both are much below the ratios for other groups. Poor data from some California Community Col-

leges make it inadvisable to use such ratios as a standard, but they are indicative of a pool of students from which potential transfer students might be recruited for appropriate academic preparation. The gender gap has now narrowed for Black students among both California Community College freshmen and University transfer students, with women now a smaller majority than in the past, but this narrowing appears to reflect a plateau in the enrollment of transfer students who are Black women.

The California State University

The State University -- like the University -- enrolled the largest number and proportion of Black transfer students from California Community Colleges in Fall 1983 (1,790 students or 6.6 percent of the transfer students whose ethnicity was reported). The smallest number and proportion enrolled three years later -- in Fall 1986 -- when the number was only 1,403 or 5.5 percent of the new transfer students. This low point also reflects the decreased enrollment of new California Community College freshmen in Fall 1983, with the decrease occurring one year later than that observed for University transfer students because of the greater likelihood that the State University group enrolled part time before transfer. The last two years have produced increases -- to 5.9 percent in Fall 1988, or 1,560 new students, but this most recent enrollment is still less than in 1983. The total number was also less in 1988 than in 1983 -- by 881 new students -- but the percentage decrease was greater for Black students than for other groups.

Differences among the 19 State University campuses in numbers and percentages of transfer students who are Black are larger than those for the eight University campuses. Dominguez Hills -- where nearly one-third of the new transfer students in 1988 were Black -- enrolled more such students than the combined total for the University. Other State University campuses that enrolled more than 100 are, in descending order, San Francisco (169), Los Angeles (138), Sacramento (121), Northridge (118), Hayward (107), San Jose (107), and Long Beach (106). Excluding Dominguez Hills, the range in proportions for this group was from 4.3 percent for Long Beach to 15.6 for Los Angeles. It is interesting to note that none of the campuses with the largest total transfer student enrollments reached the systemwide percentage for Black students (5.9), and the concentration of Black students is on campuses with somewhat smaller total numbers of transfer students.

Only the Humboldt campus enrolled fewer than 10 new Black transfer students in Fall 1988 -- 1.2 percent of such students whose ethnicity was reported -- but five other campuses enrolled fewer than 30. They are, in ascending order, Bakersfield (20 or 4.9 percent), San Luis Obispo (20, or 2.0 percent), Stanislaus (22, or 3.9 percent), Chico (29, or 1.8 percent), and Sonoma (20, or 4.3 percent). These campuses with few Black transfer students are diverse in regard to size, location, and overall ethnic composition. If Black transfer enrollments were spread evenly among the 19 campuses, each would have enrolled about 82 Black transfer students. Nine enrolled more, nine enrolled fewer, and one enrolled about the "average" number; but the wide range from seven to 219 -- and with only two campuses at all close to the "average" -- dispels any implication of an even distribution among the campuses.

Among California Community College students, Black women are more likely than Black men to transfer to the State University, although there are differences among campuses that are not easily explained. While the Dominguez Hills campus has a ratio of two Black women to one Black man among the new transfer students, numbers of men and women are more nearly the same on the Long Beach, Los Angeles, and Pomona campuses, and a ratio of about three women to two men on the Northridge campus -- all in the Los Angeles area. In any case, the systemwide ratio of women to men for all California Community College transfer students shows a smaller sex difference than that for Black students, where the ratio was 5.6 women to 4.4 men.

Independent colleges and universities

Historical data is not available on the ethnicity of transfer students to California's independent colleges and universities. However, 40 institutions submitted what appears to be reliable information for Fall 1988 -- among the 47 that submitted transfer data. They reported enrolling a total of 167 Black transfer students from California Community Colleges -- 86 men and 81 women, or 6.0 percent of the total for whom they reported ethnicity. If all

institutions had furnished ethnic data, their total would surely have been higher than the 187 reported by the University for the same term.

The University of Southern California reported enrolling the largest number of Black transfer students from California Community Colleges -- 35 in Fall 1988, or 18 men and 17 women. Golden Gate University and Azusa Pacific College also reported more than 10, with the remaining institutions reporting from 0 to 8. Thus the independent institutions are contributing to its goal of access for transfer students from underrepresented groups -- in this case, Black men and women.

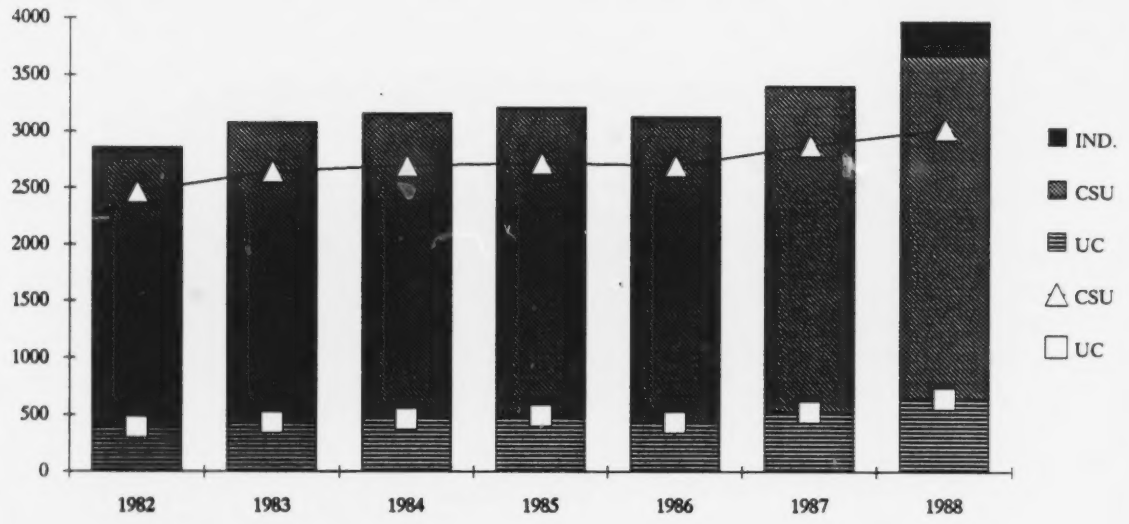
Hispanic students

Among the recent Hispanic graduates of California's public high schools, about 75 percent of the men and 72 percent of the women who enroll in public colleges and universities do so in California Community Colleges. High school dropouts -- many of them Hispanic -- may also enroll in these colleges and, if at least 18 years of age, prepare to transfer to earn a baccalaureate degree. Thus the transfer function is at least as important for Hispanic as for Black students if educational equity goals are to be achieved at the baccalaureate level.

The trend for Hispanic transfer students is more positive than for Black students, although progress is slow (Display 5, below). The 1980s produced a 28.2 percent increase in enrollment (to 3,662 such students in Fall 1988 at the University and State University combined), and an increase in representation in the total transfer group -- from 9.0 in 1982 to 11.5 in 1988. The only decrease in numbers during this period was in 1986 -- again the probable result of a decline in California Community College enrollments a few years earlier -- but, unlike the Black group, the percentage of Hispanic students continued to increase in the ethnic distribution in 1986 even as their number decreased slightly.

Although eligibility for admission to both the University and the State University as freshmen decreased between 1983 and 1986 for Hispanic high school graduates, the numbers who enrolled and their participation rates all increased during this period. Two factors may explain this apparent dis-

DISPLAY 5 *Number of Hispanic Transfer Students Enrolled in California Four-Year Colleges and Universities, Fall 1982 Through Fall 1988*



Note: Data on independent institutions not available until 1988.

Source: Display 2.

crepancy between decreased eligibility and increased enrollment: (1) the participation rates remained well below the eligibility rates, and (2) some ineligible students were admitted as "special action" or "exceptions" to the criteria for regular admission. These increases in freshman enrollment in the university segments at a time when the numbers of students who transfer to them are also increasing lend support to the inference that some small progress is being made toward educational equity.

Inclusion of independent institutions increases the total for Hispanic students by 320 to 3,982 for Fall 1988 -- still a very small number, given the more than 12,000 young freshmen enrolled in the California Community Colleges, but with an encouraging percentage increase in the 1980s.

The University of California

Numbers of Hispanic transfer students enrolling in the University have been increasing quite steadily since the early 1980s, with a drop in 1986 but a recovery in 1987 and 1988 that surpassed all previous years, for an overall 85 percent increase during the eight-year period. Representation of Hispanic students in the transfer distribution increased from 7.4 to 11.7 during this same period. The University's share of these students -- relative to those enrolling in the State University -- increased from 13.8 to 17.6 percent, while the University's share of all California Community College transfer students increased from 13.9 to 16.8. What this means is that the University is increasing over time its share of Hispanic students somewhat more than its share of all transfer students. The University also compares favorably with independent institutions in regard to Hispanic transfer students, with a Fall 1988 enrollment of several hundred more than were reported by the independents.

The largest numbers of new Hispanic transfer students in 1988 were enrolled on the campuses in Los Angeles (157), Santa Barbara (99), Davis (95), and Berkeley (90), and the smallest at Santa Cruz (32), and Riverside (40). These Hispanic students also comprised its largest ethnic minority group on the Santa Barbara, Riverside, Santa Cruz, and Irvine campuses, with Asian students the largest such group on the remaining four campuses.

Because of the diverse number of transfer students enrolling on the various University campuses, the percentage representation of Hispanic students is not highly correlated with their numbers. Thus, Riverside enrolled relatively few Hispanic students, but they comprised 15.9 percent of all those whose ethnicity was reported. Percentages were also high for the Irvine and Los Angeles campuses (14.9 and 14.3, respectively), although the latter campus enrolled about twice as many as the former. The percentage was lowest for the Santa Cruz campus (7.9 percent), which also enrolled the smallest number of Hispanic students.

It is somewhat surprising to find more women than men in the Hispanic transfer group -- both systemwide, where the percentages are 53.0 and 47.0, respectively and on most campuses with the major exception of Santa Barbara, where there were 51 men and 48 women in Fall 1988. Recent increases in Hispanic transfer enrollment in the University appear to have resulted more from increases for California Community College men than for women.

The California State University

Numbers of Hispanic transfer students have been increasing in the State University since the early 1980s, together with the proportion they represent in the ethnic distribution of transfer students whose ethnicity was reported. Numbers increased 40.6 percent between 1981 and 1988 -- from 2,147 to 3,019. The number decreased in 1986 but the proportion continued to increase, with an overall gain from 8.4 percent of all students of known ethnicity in 1981 to 11.4 percent in 1988. Thus while numbers are much larger than those found for the University, trends are very similar, and the proportion that Hispanic students represent in the transfer student distribution for 1988 is nearly the same for both segments.

The number of Hispanic transfer students on a particular campus ranged from 30 at Humboldt to 284 at Long Beach. Other campuses with small numbers were Sonoma (51), Bakersfield and Stanislaus (57 each), and Chico (77), while others with the largest numbers were San Diego (279), Los Angeles (278), and Fullerton (264) -- all in Southern California.

At the Los Angeles campus, Hispanic students comprised 31.4 percent of the new transfer students and at Fresno, with 236 such students, 16.8 percent. Both Bakersfield and Dominguez Hills had high concentrations of Hispanic students (14.0 and 14.9, respectively) but enrolled fewer than 100 each. They were among the seven State University campuses that enrolled fewer than 100 new Hispanic transfer students in 1988. Thus there is still concern about the extent to which Hispanic transfer students are able to adapt on campuses where there are so few, particularly when they come from California Community Colleges with large Hispanic enrollments.

Hispanic women transfer to the State University in larger numbers than Hispanic men although the difference is less than for the University (51.5 and 48.5 for the State University and 47.0 and 53.0 for the University). More Hispanic women than men transferred to most State University campuses, the major exceptions being the polytechnic campuses at Pomona and San Luis Obispo.

Independent colleges and universities

Hispanic students comprised 11.6 percent of the transfer students whose ethnicity was reported this year. The 40 institutions that reported such data enrolled a total of 320 -- about half the number enrolled by the University and about 10 percent of the number enrolled by the State University. However, the 320 students underestimate the total, since seven institutions -- including National University -- were unable to report the ethnicity of their new students. Approximately equal numbers of men and women were reported.

The University of Southern California enrolled about one-fifth of the Hispanic students in this group of independent institutions, followed by the University of the Pacific (30), Loyola Marymount (27), Woodbury (22), and Azusa Pacific (20). Six others enrolled between 9 and 19 new Hispanic students and the remainder enrolled fewer than 9 or none at all in Fall 1988.

The growing Hispanic population in California and the increasing number graduating from its high schools and enrolling in California Community Colleges makes this group's problem of postsecondary educational attainment somewhat more serious than that of the Black population. A steady improvement has been noted in the numbers of Hispanic students who transfer to the University and the State University, but their long-time underrepresentation in the transfer group is continuing and perhaps increasing in relation to their enrollment in secondary education, many of whom drop out before graduation. Doing so does not exclude them from enrolling in a California Community College but reduces the likelihood of their completing a transfer program.

Asian students

Asian students differ from undergraduate Black, Hispanic, and Caucasian students in that they have a high rate of eligibility for admission as freshmen to the University and the State University and a high rate of enrollment as freshmen. Fewer than half of those going to college enroll in California Community Colleges, but a large percentage appear to transfer to complete a baccalaureate degree program.

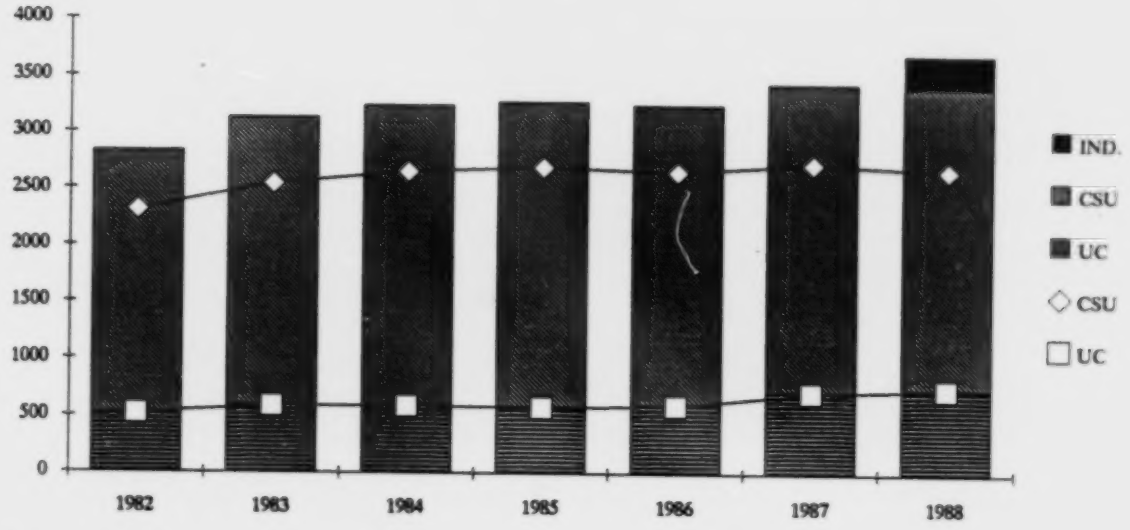
When numbers are combined for the University and the State University, Asian transfer students show an increase of 21.3 percent between 1982 and 1987, to a high of 3,430, with a small decrease of less than 1 percent or 23 students in 1988 (Display 6, page 18).

Asian students who transfer to the University now comprise about 21.8 percent of the combined group, while State University transfer students comprise the remaining 78.2 percent. The University's proportion has increased about 3.4 percentage points during the 1980s.

The proportion of students in the combined distribution who are Asian has increased during the 1980s -- from 8.9 percent in 1982 to a high of 11.1 in 1987 and then decreased to 10.7 in 1988. The increase in proportion was more steady than the increase in numbers during the 1980s because of variations in the total number of transfer students from year to year and in the percentage whose ethnicity was reported.

The 279 students who transferred to independent institutions in 1988 should be added to the total for the public institutions for a combined total of 3,686.

DISPLAY 6 *Number of Asian Transfer Students Enrolled in California Four-Year Colleges and Universities, Fall 1982 Through Fall 1988*



Note: Data on independent institutions not available until 1988.

Source: Display 2.

The University of California

Asian students transferring to the University increased more than 60 percent between 1980 and 1988 -- from 461 to 742. They comprised 9.6 percent of the distribution of students of known ethnicity in 1980 and 14.0 in 1987 with a decrease to 13.5 in 1988, although the number of Asian students increased that year.

The Berkeley and Los Angeles campuses enrolled the largest numbers and proportions of new Asian transfer students in 1988 -- Berkeley with 189 or 18.8 percent of those whose ethnicity was reported, and Los Angeles with 197 or 17.9 percent. Asians were the largest ethnic "minority" group on these campuses, together with the Davis campus with 145 such students or 16.0 percent and the San Diego campus with only 57 such students who comprised 14.7 percent of the distribution.

The Santa Cruz campus had the lowest enrollment of new Asian transfer students -- 10 or 2.5 percent of the distribution. Riverside -- with the smallest overall enrollment of new transfer students -- reported only 17 Asian students among them, who were 6.8 percent of the ethnic distribution. Finally, the Santa Barbara campus also enrolled comparatively few (53) new Asian transfer students, who comprised 6.0 percent of the ethnic distribution in 1988. Thus Asian transfer students might be regarded as "underrepresented" on three University campuses because of the small proportion they represent in the ethnic distribution.

University-wide, there are more men than women among the Asian transfer students, with men comprising 54.0 and women 46.0 percent of the group.

Asian students are in fact the only ethnic group with more men than women among the University transfers. However, the Irvine and Riverside campuses enrolled more women than men among the Asian students and approximately equal numbers enrolled on the Los Angeles and Santa Barbara campuses. At Berkeley, on the other hand, men comprised almost 60 percent of the Asian students.

These students thus differ from other ethnic groups in terms of both men being in the majority system-

wide and the degrees to which they are spread among the eight University campuses.

The California State University

The number of Asian students who transfer to the State University increased 17.8 percent between 1982 and 1987, to 2,721, but decreased most recently by about 2 percent or 56 students at a time when the number who transferred to the University continued to increase. In 1982, they comprised 8.5 percent of the ethnic distribution, after which they increased to 10.6 in 1987 but dropped to 10.1 in 1988. While their numbers are many times larger than those enrolling as transfer students in the University, their proportion in the State University ethnic distribution has been and continues to be considerably smaller than in the University's.

Five State University campuses -- Fullerton, Long Beach, Pomona, San Francisco, and San Jose -- account for almost 60 percent of the Asian transfer students. Each of the five enrolled more than 200 Asian transfer students -- San Francisco having more than 400 -- and five more enrolled more than 100 each. Asian students at the Pomona and San Francisco campuses comprised more than 20 percent of each ethnic distribution, all of which indicates that Asian students tend to be concentrated on a relatively small number of campuses.

This observation is supported by the finding that the Bakersfield and Sonoma campuses each enrolled fewer than 10 new Asian transfer students in 1988 and that four more campuses -- Chico, Humboldt, San Bernardino, and Stanislaus -- each enrolled fewer than 25. These low numbers also reflect small proportions of such students in the ethnic distributions -- for example, 0.9 percent at Sonoma. Thus like the University, the campuses in the State University system show wide diversity in the size and proportion of enrollments that are Asian.

Also resembling the University, the State University enrolled more Asian men than women. Among Asian transfer students systemwide, the proportions were 55.6 percent men and 44.4 percent women, but these proportions were not true for all campuses. Among those with the largest enrollments of Asian students, approximately equal numbers of men and women transferred to the San Francisco campus and fewer men than women enrolled at the Hayward and Los Angeles campuses. Among those with a larger proportion of men, the Long Beach and Pomona campuses had the largest -- 62.1 and 67.3 percent, respectively. These campus differences may reflect different curricular emphases that are attractive to one sex or the other -- technical and scientific for men, and teacher education for women.

Independent colleges and universities

Almost 10 percent of the transfer students whose ethnicity was reported by independent colleges and universities were Asian. The number was 279 -- 54.2 percent of whom were men and 45.8 percent were women. Most institutions reported fewer than 10 Asian transfer students, but Golden Gate University, Loyola Marymount University, Northrop University, University of San Francisco, University of the Pacific, and Woodbury University all reported between 10 and 25 such students, and the University of Southern California, 89.

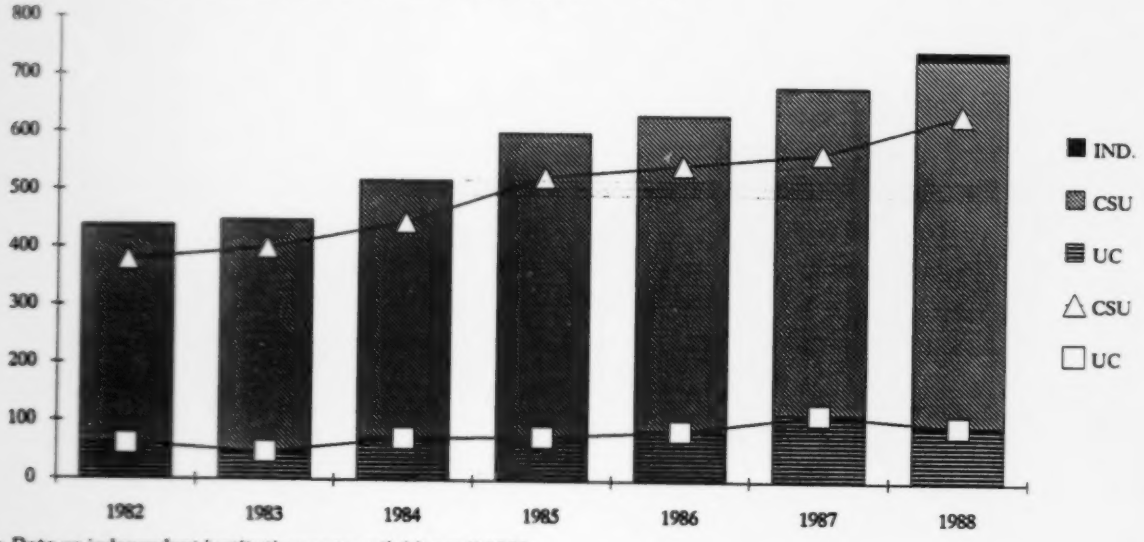
Although no information is available about students' choices of majors, it appears that many are attracted by the availability of engineering, computer science, and business/management programs.

Filipino students

As an ethnic group, Filipino students tend to resemble the Asian group generally but are much smaller in number. Filipino students comprised only 2.3 percent of the ethnic distribution in Fall 1988 (732 new transfer students), but their number has been increasing steadily and they showed a gain of 66.7 percent between 1982 and 1988. Independent institutions reported only 15 Filipino students, but this is an underestimate of the total since some do not report them separately from other Asian students.

While the total number for the two public segments has increased steadily during the 1980s (Display 7, page 20), the proportions enrolled in the two segments have changed from year to year. Most recently the University enrolled 13.1 percent, compared to the State University's 86.9 percent, but in 1987 the division was 16.9 to 83.1 -- the highest for the University during the 1980s.

DISPLAY 7 *Number of Filipino Transfer Students Enrolled in California Four-Year Colleges and Universities, Fall 1982 Through Fall 1988*



Note: Data on independent institutions not available until 1988.

Source: Display 2.

The University of California

The number of new Filipino transfer students has varied from year to year in the 1980s -- from a low of 47 in 1983 to a high of 115 in 1987 and 96 in 1988. Since 60 such students enrolled in both 1979 and 1982, one can infer only a very general increase in this segment. Their representation in the University's ethnic distribution has ranged from 1.0 in 1983 to 2.3 in 1987, with a drop to 1.8 in 1988. In Fall 1988, the Berkeley and Los Angeles campuses enrolled 22 and 20, respectively, and the Irvine, Riverside, and Santa Cruz campuses each enrolled fewer than 10. The 15 students on the San Diego campus represented the largest proportion on any University campus in 1988 -- 3.9 percent of the students whose ethnicity was reported -- while Riverside, where only one new Filipino student transferred, enrolled the smallest proportion (0.4 percent).

Unlike other Asian students, women were a majority of the Filipino transfer students, with 50 women and 46 men enrolling in the most recent reporting period. Campus differences in this ratio do not merit analysis because of the very small numbers on most campuses.

The California State University

Increases in Filipino enrollment in the State University have been steady during the 1980s, in contrast to those in the University. The number was 379 in 1982 and increased to 636 in 1988 -- an increase of 67.8 percent. The proportion of Filipino transfer students in the ethnic distribution has also been increasing at a steady pace -- from 1.4 percent in 1982 to 2.4 percent in 1988.

The largest numbers of new Filipino students in 1988 were enrolled at the San Francisco and San Diego campuses (89 and 86, respectively), and Long Beach, Sacramento, and San Jose each had at least 50. Five campuses enrolled fewer than 10 such students -- Bakersfield, Humboldt, San Bernardino, Sonoma, and Stanislaus -- and the remaining nine enrolled between 10 and 50.

The Filipino group transferring to the State University included more men than women -- 52.8 percent compared to 47.2 percent. The San Francisco campus was the exception to this systemwide ratio.

Independent colleges and universities

As was noted earlier, many independent institutions included Filipino students in their Asian counts. Azusa Pacific University and the University of the Pacific accounted for most of the group of 15.

American Indian students

Little analysis of data is useful for American Indian transfer students because of its unreliability. Self-reporting of ethnicity by students and ambiguous ethnic categories result in some students identifying themselves as "Native American" when they are Caucasian. The judgment of unreliability is based on the "finding" that 81 percent of the public high school graduates who are reportedly American Indian or Native American attend college in California -- a percentage higher by far than for any other ethnic group -- and they enroll in the University and the State University at a higher rate than any ethnic group except Asian and Filipino graduates.

Among transfer students, there also appears to be a problem with this self-identification, as evidenced by the fluctuating numbers from year to year. For the University, for example, the reported numbers between 1979 and 1983 were 32, 55, 41, 32, and 43, while the numbers reported for the last three years were 40, 51, and 84, with the largest number on the Berkeley campus in 1988.

The situation in regard to the State University is even less credible, with 1,417 self-reported American Indian transfer students in 1982 -- a year when there was a low rate of response on ethnicity -- after which the system reported 371, 257, and 294 for the next three years and 334 and 288 for the last two years. The largest number (36) was reported for the Sacramento campus, followed by 30 for Fullerton, and 22 each for the Chico, Fresno, Long Beach, and Northridge campuses -- in approximately equal numbers of men and women.

Independent institutions reported enrolling 23 American Indian transfer students, 14 of whom were men and nine were women.

Ethnic diversity by campus

Still another useful way to look at the transfer group from the California Community Colleges is a campus-by-campus analysis on each segment across ethnic groups. This analysis is offered in lieu of discussing the changing numbers and proportions of white students. No distinction will be made between "minority" and "underrepresented" groups because Asian and Filipino students are a minority in terms of numbers but are not underrepresented in California higher education.

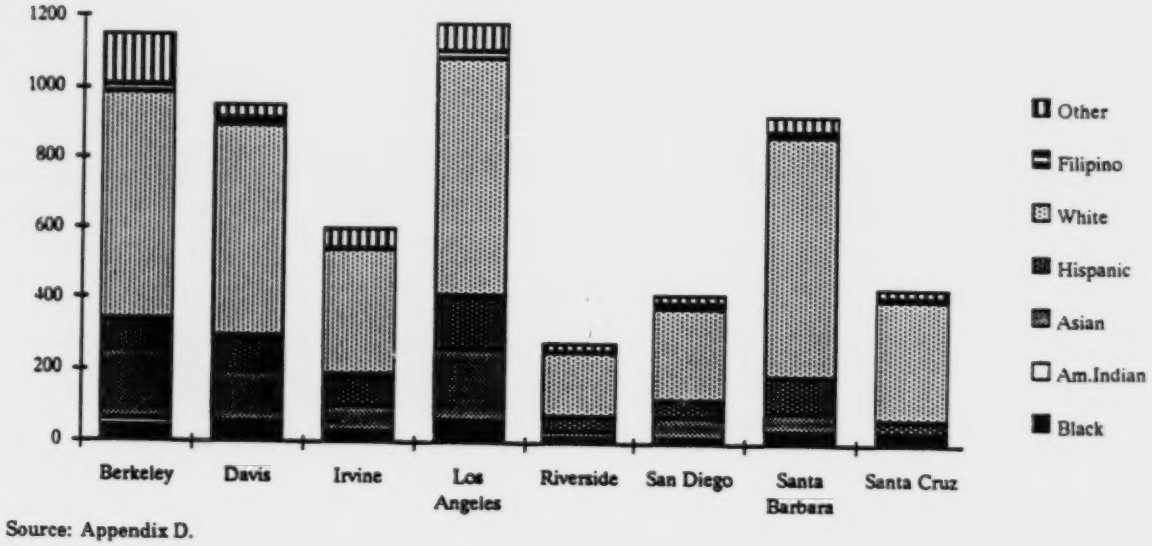
The University of California

In 1988, 32.0 percent of the University's new transfer students were non-white, and 68.0 percent were Caucasian. Across the eight general campuses, the percentage who were non-white ranged from 16.0 for Santa Cruz to 39.2 for Los Angeles. The second smallest proportion of non-white students was at the Santa Barbara campus (22.1), followed by Riverside (27.9), Davis (33.8), Irvine (34.5), San Diego (35.5), and Berkeley (36.0). Stated another way, the range in proportion of students who are Caucasian is from 60.8 for Los Angeles to 84.0 for Santa Cruz.

The composition of the non-white group varies across University campuses (Display 8, page 22). The Los Angeles campus, with the largest number of new transfer students in 1988, is also the most ethnically diverse, in that the proportion from each non-white group is at or above the systemwide proportion. At Berkeley and Davis, on the other hand, the proportion of Hispanic students is below the systemwide proportion but those for Asian, Black, and Filipino students are above. The Irvine campus is an interesting contrast, since Hispanic students are its largest minority group and its Filipino students are below the systemwide proportion. Hispanic students are also the largest minority group on the Riverside, Santa Barbara, and Santa Cruz campuses, but they exceed the systemwide proportion only at Riverside.

At Santa Barbara and Santa Cruz -- the campuses with the two largest proportions of Caucasian students -- no minority group is as high as the systemwide proportion, although Hispanic students approach it at the former. Finally, among the three campuses with the smallest total number of transfer students -- Riverside, San Diego, and Santa Cruz

DISPLAY 8 Number of University of California Transfer Students by Ethnicity, Fall 1988



Source: Appendix D.

-- San Diego is the most diverse ethnically, with some representation of Asian, Hispanic, and Filipino students.

The California State University

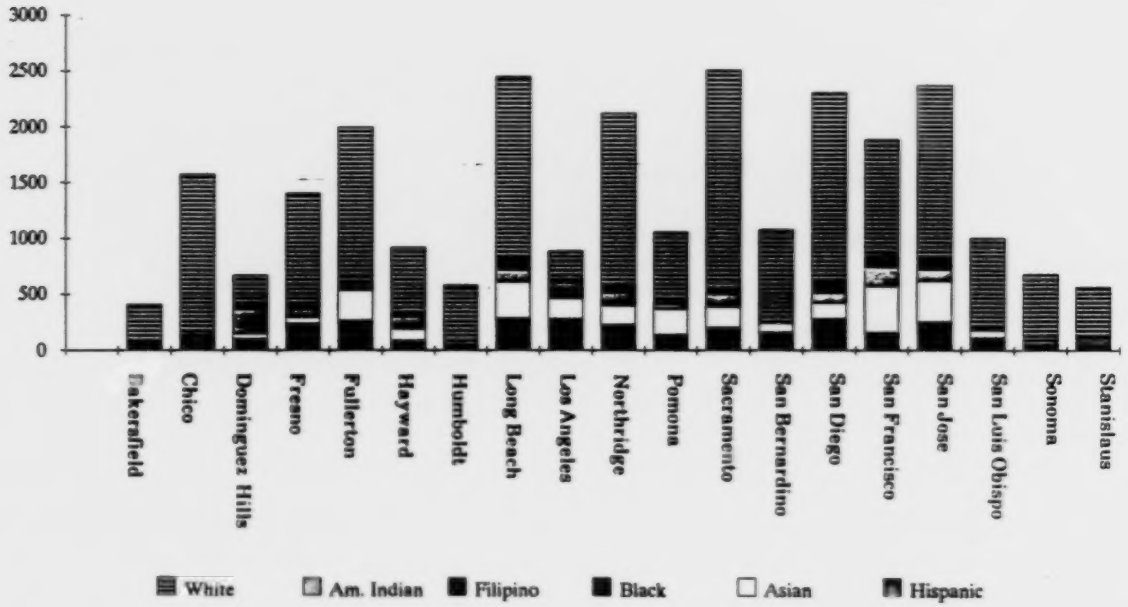
Campuses in the State University system are more diverse than those in the University in terms of the size and nature of their non-white transfer student populations. Proportions of new non-white transfer students in 1988 ranged around the systemwide 30.9 percent from 10.2 percent on the Chico campus to 72.3 percent on the Los Angeles campus. Non-white transfer students were also a majority on the Dominguez Hills campus (58.6 percent) and much above the systemwide proportion (30.9) on the San Francisco (45 0) and Pomona (43.0) campuses.

Four other campuses with very low proportions of non-white students are Humboldt (10.6), Sonoma (14.8), Stanislaus (20.9), and San Luis Obispo (22.1 percent).

Analysis of the composition of the non-white student population on each State University campus would become repetitious, but Display 9 on page 23 shows this composition and a few examples serve to illustrate the diversity among the 19 campuses. Los Angeles is the most diverse, with the proportions for Hispanic, Black, Asian, and Filipino students all above the systemwide statistics and with Hispanic students the largest non-white group. The Dominguez Hills campus also draws well from all non-white groups, but Black students constitute the largest sub-group and Asian students are below the systemwide statistics. The rank of the San Francisco campus among those with a sizable non-white population is due largely to its enrollment of Asian, Filipino, and Black transfer students, with a relatively small proportion of Hispanic students. Finally, the Pomona campus is an interesting contrast with its sister campus in San Luis Obispo in that the former enrolls a large proportion of Asian students and the latter a small proportion. Unlike San Luis Obispo, the Pomona campus also enrolls proportions of Hispanic and Fil.pino students that are larger than the statewide statistics.

It is somewhat surprising to find the Bakersfield campus with a smaller proportion of Hispanic students than campuses in Fresno and southern California -- Dominguez Hills, Fullerton, and Los Angeles -- but it is possible that the campus is enrolling more Hispanic students as freshmen, and that those who enroll in California Community Colleges in the region are not continuing their education.

DISPLAY 9 Number of California State University Transfer Students by Ethnicity, Fall 1988



Source: Appendix D.

4 *Changes in Numbers of Community College Students Who Transfer*

Highlights

- Both the University of California and the California State University increased the number of California Community College transfer students they enrolled in the Fall 1988 term over the previous year. This was the second successive increase, after a low point in Fall 1986

  The University experienced the larger of the two increases -- more than 20 percent -- between 1986 and 1988, to a total of 5,934, compared with 6 percent for the State University, to a total of 29,393.

  Recent increases for the University are due in part to (1) new and improved transfer agreements between particular University campuses and California Community Colleges in their region and (2) the requirement on impacted campuses that California Community College students complete their lower-division work before applying for admission with advanced standing to the University.

- While both segments showed systemwide increases in their numbers of new transfer students, campuses differed within each segment in their gains and losses. The San Diego area is of particular concern because of decreased numbers of new students on both the University and the State University campuses.

  Within the University, five campuses showed increases; two (Irvine and San Diego) showed decreases; and one (Berkeley) enrolled about the same number as in 1987, when a major increase occurred.

  Within the State University, 11 campuses showed increases; four (Long Beach, Los Angeles, Pomona, and San Diego) showed decreases; and four others showed little or no change. The most significant increases occurred at Northridge, Sacramento, and San Jose, while San Francisco regained the enrollment it lost a year earlier -- in all likelihood to the Berkeley campus, which had an increase of more than 40 percent between 1986 and 1987.

- California's independent colleges and universities are providing a significant amount of access to the baccalaureate degree for California Community College students, as evidenced by the 5,238 who enrolled in the 47 institutions that provided data to the Commission for the Fall 1988 term (Display 21, pages 38-39). Year-to-year changes are difficult to assess because of differences in the group of institutions that are able to cooperate and, in the case of the institution enrolling the largest numbers, changes in definition.

- Women increased their representation in the transfer group between 1987 and 1988, with women becoming a majority among transfers to the University for the first time and increasing their majority in the State University. However, men were a majority on some campuses in both segments.

Transfer students to the University of California

The number of California Community College students who enrolled at the University with advanced standing was 8.5 percent larger in Fall 1988 than in Fall 1987, with an increase of 467 students to a total of 5,934. This total is the largest found for the past 10 years and represents the second successive increase. This increase is smaller than that which occurred between Fall 1986 and Fall 1987, when there was a difference of 606 students or an increase of 12.5 percent. However, the earlier increase may have been in part a result of students completing their lower-division work in California Community Colleges who might earlier have transferred with

less than junior standing. Thus the recent gain is viewed as a positive sign that the long-term decline in transfer to the University has been stemmed and probably reversed. (Display 10 below illustrates the trend since 1965.)

Sex differences

The proportion of women among transfer students to the University from California Community Colleges continued to increase in the Fall 1988 term, and women became the majority for the first time, comprising 51.3 percent of the total to 48.7 percent for men. These percentages are the reverse of what was found for the Fall 1987 term, when men comprised a majority of 51 percent.

The number of University campuses on which women comprise a majority increased from four to six in Fall 1988, with Davis and Riverside joining Irvine, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and Santa Cruz (Display 11). The Berkeley and San Diego campuses continued to enroll more men than women among new transfer students but the percentage for Berkeley was smaller in Fall 1988 than a year earlier.

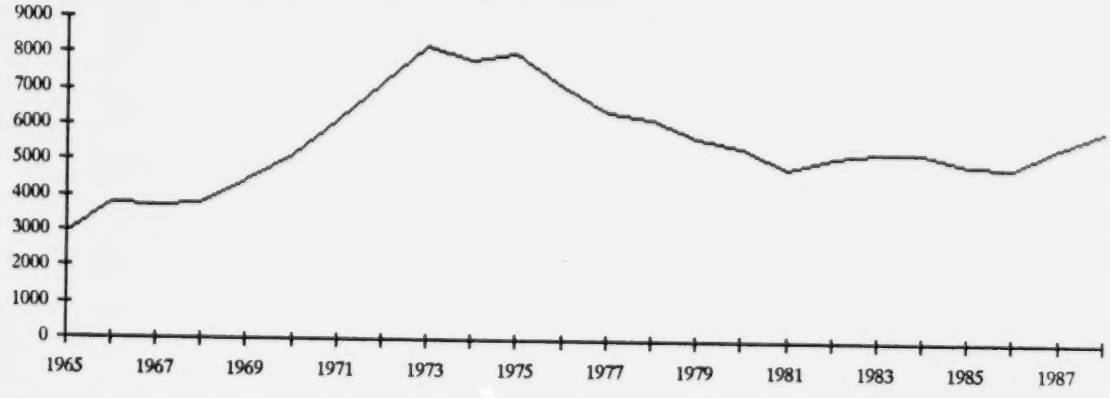
Among the six campuses where women are in the majority, Riverside -- with the smallest number of new transfer students -- had the highest percentage but the smallest number of women (161 or 58.3 percent of its total. They also comprised only 5.3 percent of all such women systemwide). The Los Angeles campus enrolled the largest number of women who transferred to any of the eight general campuses from the California Community Colleges -- 20.7 percent of the systemwide total and 53.2 percent of the new transfer students to that campus. The Santa Barbara campus, on the other hand, enrolled about the same number of men and women as new transfer students -- 454 men and 468 women, the latter comprising 15.4 percent of the women systemwide.

Changes from year to year

The eight general campuses of the University differed markedly in regard to change in the enrollment of new California Community College transfer students from Fall 1987 to Fall 1988 (Display 12). Five campuses had increases of at least 12 percent, one an increase of less than 1 percent, and two had fewer transfer students in Fall 1988 than Fall 1987.

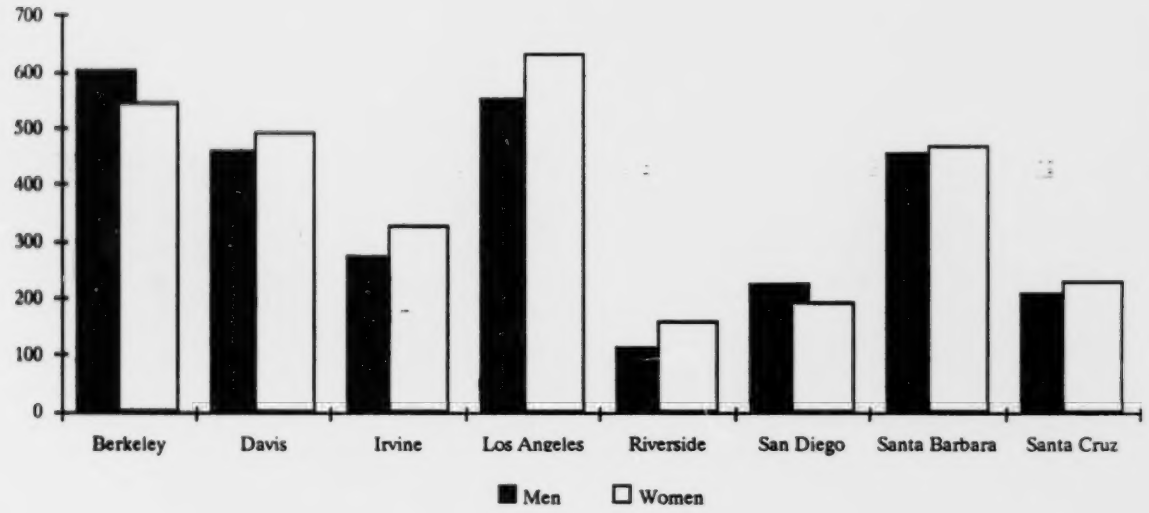
The Davis campus -- ranking third among the eight campuses with 16.0 percent of the new transfer students -- had both the largest percentage increase over Fall 1987 (22.1 percent) and the largest gain in numbers (172 additional transfer students). Davis is probably best known among the University campuses for its well-developed and expanding practice of working with Community College students in northern California so as to be able to "guarantee"

DISPLAY 10 *Number of California Community College Transfer Students Enrolled in the University of California, Fall 1965 Through Fall 1988*



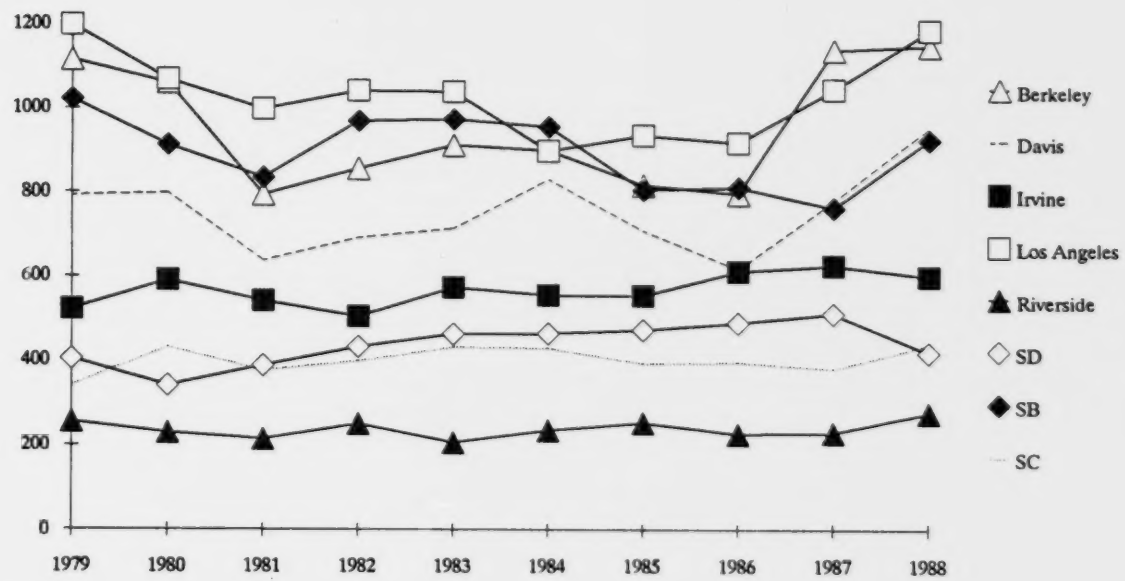
Source: Appendix D.

DISPLAY 11 *Number of University of California Transfer Students by Sex, Fall 1988*



Source: Appendix D.

DISPLAY 12 *Number of Transfer Students to Each University of California Campus, Fall 1979 Through Fall 1988*



Source: Appendix D.

admission to those who meet certain standards and fulfill transfer requirements. Its two-year increase of more than 50 percent is evidence of the success of this kind of articulation program that has subsequently been adopted by most other University campuses as a way to increase the flow of transfer students from the California Community Colleges.

The Santa Barbara campus had the second largest numerical (161 students) and percentage (21.2) increases among the eight campuses in Fall 1988. It now ranks fourth, with 15.5 percent of the University-wide total. However, the total of 922 for Fall 1988 is fewer than in Fall 1982, 1983, and 1984, when the campus was developing an exemplary program of outreach to students at Santa Barbara City College.

Riverside enrolls the smallest number of transfer students among the eight campuses (276 in Fall 1988, or 4.7 percent of the total) but had an increase of 21.1 percent over Fall 1987. The Santa Cruz campus enrolled 7.4 percent of the statewide total in Fall 1988 and had an increase over Fall 1987 of 14.7 percent for a total of 437 new transfer students, thus reversing its decline that occurred between Fall 1986 and Fall 1987 when the University-wide total increased 12.5 percent.

The Los Angeles campus enrolled 20.0 percent of the University-wide total in Fall 1988 after achieving a gain of 13.4 percent or 140 students, to a total of 1,184. The percentage gain was almost as large as between Fall 1986 and Fall 1987 and the numerical gain was such that Los Angeles overtook Berkeley as the campus with the largest number of transfer students.

The Berkeley campus enrolled only 8 more new transfer students from California Community Colleges in Fall 1988 than a year earlier, probably because its capacity to enroll new students was reached in Fall 1987 when it experienced an increase of 43 percent to a total of 1,137. Berkeley thus dropped behind the Los Angeles campus in Fall 1988 in regard to the number of new transfer students it enrolled, while still accounting for 19.3 percent of the University-wide total.

Transfer students to the San Diego campus dropped 18.0 percent in Fall 1988 -- 92 fewer such students and the fourth smallest number in the past ten years. As a result, San Diego enrolled only 7.0 percent of the University-wide total in Fall 1988 and ranked seventh among the eight campuses. The campus' relatively recent decision to require transfer students to complete their lower-division coursework before applying for admission appears to be a major factor in this decline.

Finally, the Irvine campus -- with 10.1 percent of the University-wide total -- also had fewer new transfer students than in Fall 1987, but the decrease was only 4.2 percent or 26 students. Reasons for Irvine's decrease are unclear, especially since it has been accepting applications for admission with advanced standing by California Community College students beyond the usual application deadline.

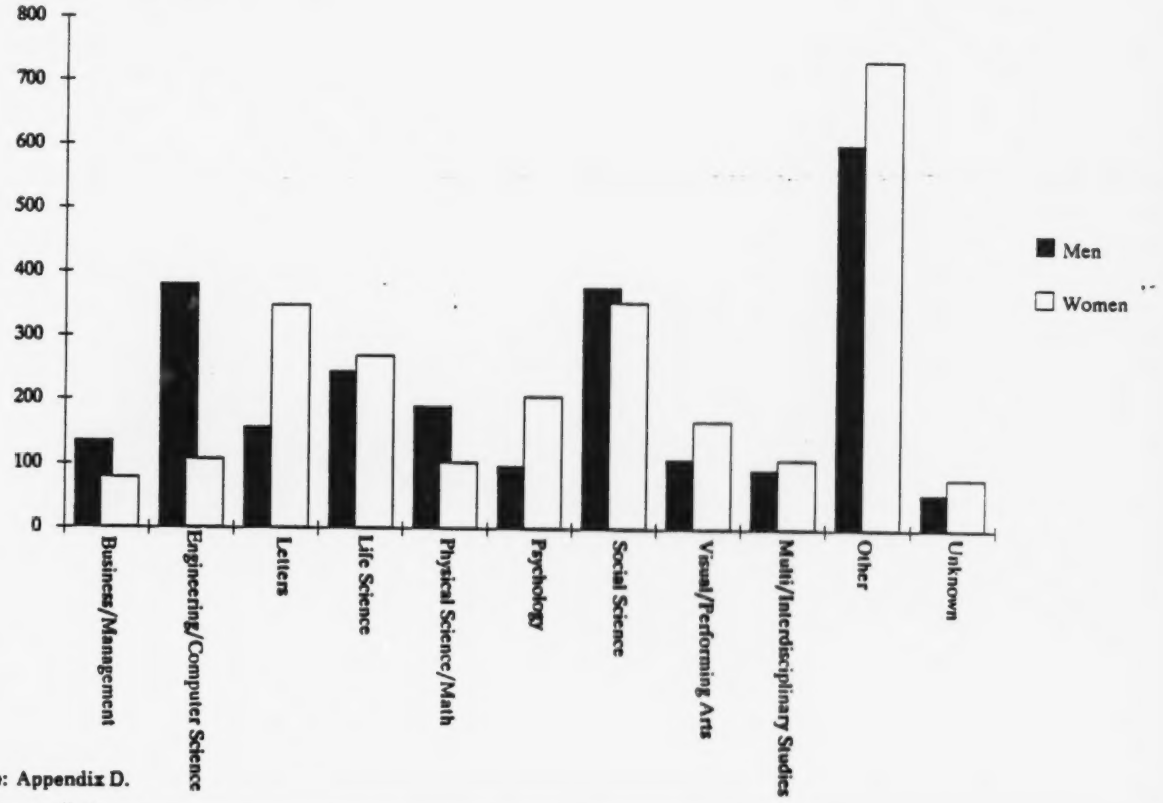
Majors in which transfer students enrolled

The majors in which new transfer students enrolled at the University in Fall 1988 are shown in Display 13 for men and women separately. The numbers should be interpreted cautiously because the University reported no majors for 18.5 percent of these new students including two-thirds of those at Berkeley and one-fourth at Santa Cruz. This skews the systemwide distribution of majors because of significant differences among the campuses in student characteristics (sex and ethnicity) that are related to the majors in which they enroll.

Still another limitation of the information in Display 13 is the classification system for the majors, which is based on categories that the federal Department of Education requires colleges and universities to use in its annual survey activities. It should be noted that "education" excludes most students who plan to obtain teaching credentials, since they are reported in the discipline categories in which they are majoring.

Of those whose majors were reported in Fall 1988, the largest number (18.0 percent) were classified in "general studies." Since the University awards few baccalaureate degrees to students with such majors, it appears that the category includes mostly students transferring with less than junior standing who have not yet had to select the major in which they plan to graduate. Approximately equal percentages of men and women were reported as "general studies" majors.

DISPLAY 13 *Number of University of California Majors Reported Among New Transfer Students by Sex, Fall 1988*



Source: Appendix D.

The social sciences encompass the specific majors selected most often by transfer students -- both men and women (about 15 percent each) and each ethnic group except Asian students, for whom engineering ranked first.

Men and women differed in regard to the third-ranked major. Among the men, 14.4 percent enrolled in engineering, compared with 3.3 percent of the women. The third-ranked major for the women, on the other hand, was letters (14.6 percent, or only slightly less than for the social sciences). Letters ranked fifth among the men with 6.7 percent.

Among the remaining majors, only the life sciences enrolled as many as one-tenth of the transfer students (10.6 percent of the men and 11.3 percent of the women). Life science majors also ranked high with the various ethnic groups with the exception of Black transfer students.

Differences among California Community Colleges

Almost 40 percent of California's Community Colleges experienced an increase in the number of students who transferred to the University in Fall 1988, with an equal number showing little or no change and about 20 percent showing a decrease from Fall 1987. (Changes of one or two for colleges with fewer than ten transfer students were judged to show "little or no change.") Among the 41 colleges showing gains, 32 might be regarded as large, but only 14 of the 22 losses might be so regarded.

Differences among the colleges in gains and losses are difficult to explain since colleges within districts often show different patterns of change between 1987 and 1988 -- for example, Laney College gained while Alameda and Merritt, also in the Peralta district, had fewer University transfer students in Fall 1988. In the Los Angeles district, East,

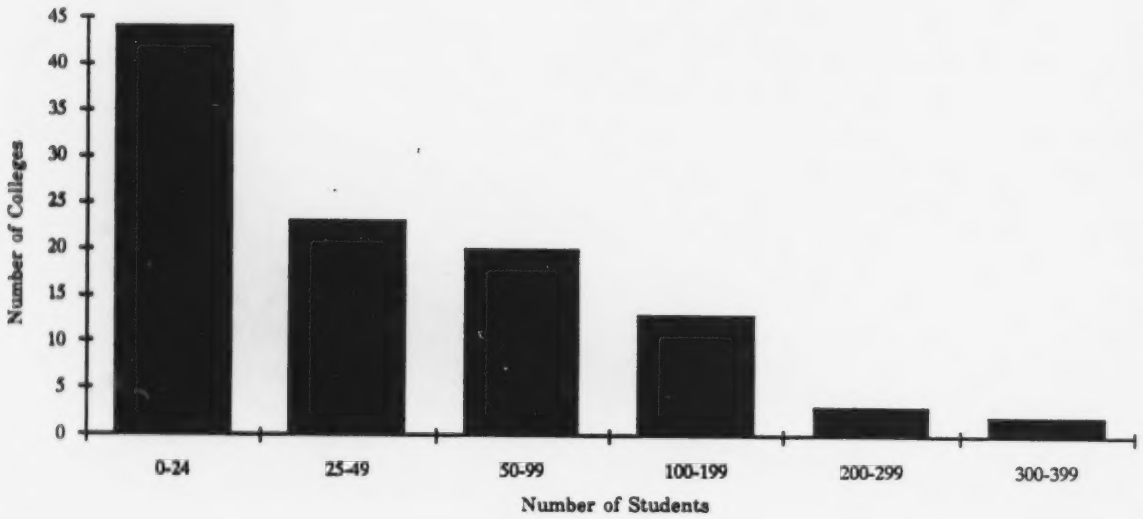
Pierce, Valley, and West Los Angeles colleges all made gains in numbers while the other five colleges in the district showed little change from Fall 1987. San Diego offers another interesting example. Although that University campus enrolled many fewer transfer students in Fall 1988 than a year earlier, San Diego Mesa College showed an overall increase in transfers to the University; San Diego City College, a decrease; San Diego Miramar College, no change; and little or no change in numbers for the other five Community Colleges in San Diego County. With the exception of the Kern Community College District, however, colleges that are not thought of as "feeder" institutions into a particular University campus and who are thus less likely to have worked out special arrangements for their transfer students do not appear to have experienced losses in transfer students in Fall 1988, nor did more than a few show large gains.

As in the past, a relatively small number of colleges (18) accounted for a majority (55.0 percent) of the transfer students to the University. Each of the 18 had at least 100 new transfer students enrolled at the University in Fall 1988; five had more than 200; and two -- Diablo Valley and Santa Monica -- had more than 300. The number of colleges with more than 100 new transfer students in the fall term has increased from 14 to 16 to 18 during the last three years, with 11 of the 18 showing more, and only four with fewer, new transfer students in Fall 1988 than a year earlier. One additional college -- Chabot -- had more than 100 transfer students enter the University in Fall 1987 but fewer than 100 in previous years and in Fall 1988.

At the lower end of the range, 22 colleges had fewer than 10 students transfer to all eight University campuses in Fall 1988 and 44 had fewer than 25. The number of colleges with very few University transfer students is not decreasing apace with recent increases in total numbers from all California Community Colleges. Only half of these 22 colleges are in multi-college districts and a majority are some distance away from a campus that has a large University transfer student enrollment. This set of circumstances -- few University transfer students and geographic isolation -- raises questions about the feasibility of requiring such colleges to develop articulation agreements with specific University campuses. These 22 small colleges accounted for only 105 University transfer students in Fall 1988 -- less than 2 percent of the total.

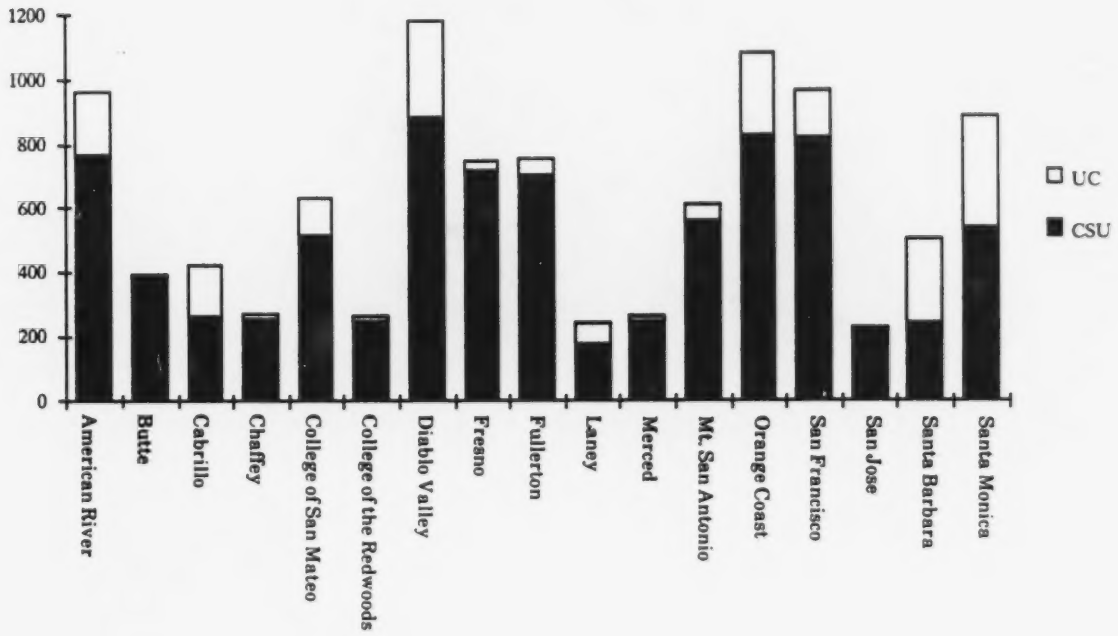
The full range of numbers for the 106 California Community Colleges is depicted in Display 14. Sixty-three -- almost two-thirds of the total -- had fewer than 50 new transfer students enrolled in the University in Fall 1988 and only 23 had as many as 75. Proximity to a State University campus is a major factor that influences transfer to the University, particularly in regions of the State where there is a campus of the former but not the latter system. The Butte and Fresno County areas offer the best examples of this phenomenon, with only 6 University but 385 State University transfers -- Butte College in Fall 1988, primarily to the Chico campus and only 34 University but 709 State University transfers -- from Fresno City College primarily to the Fresno campus. The reverse phenomenon has been found only for Santa Barbara City College, where the number of transfer students to the University (273) is larger than the number who enrolled in the State University (231). Display 15 illustrates the flow of transfer students to the University versus the State University for 17 colleges that were selected on the basis of their proximity to a campus in the University or the State University system. A lack of information about transfer enrollments at the various off-campus centers of the State University obscures the relationship between flow and proximity somewhat since data for the centers are combined with those for the main campuses but the display serves to highlight this relationship. However, comparisons among colleges on the basis of total numbers should be made with considerable caution because of variations in size of their enrollment, student characteristics, and program emphasis. No satisfactory way has yet been devised to compute a "transfer rate" because of a paucity of information about the interest, motivation, and eligibility of California Community College students to transfer; but even with these large gaps in information, it is clear that there are differences among the colleges in transfer student flow that are related to multiple and often complex factors that include history.

DISPLAY 14 *Number of University of California Transfers (Distribution Among Community Colleges), Fall 1988*



Source: Appendix D.

DISPLAY 15 *Number of University of California and California State University Transfers from Selected California Community College Campuses, Fall 1988*



Source: Appendix D.

Transfer students to the California State University

The number of California Community College students who transferred to the State University also increased between Fall 1987 and Fall 1988 (Display 16, below) but by a more modest percent than at the University. The increase was 4.0 percent or 1,136 new students to a total of 29,393, compared with the University's increase of 8.6 percent or 469 new students to a total of 5,934. However, the most recent State University increase was larger than for the previous year when it was only 1.8 percent, compared with 12.5 percent for the University. Thus both segments are continuing to increase their enrollment of new transfer students, with the State University increasing at a slower rate but still with almost five times as many such students as the University.

Although the State University has had two successive increases, its transfer student total for Fall 1988 remains below that for Fall 1985 -- and each year beginning in 1971. The recent increases are encouraging, but the most recent total is considerably below the more than 35,000 achieved in Fall 1975.

Sex differences

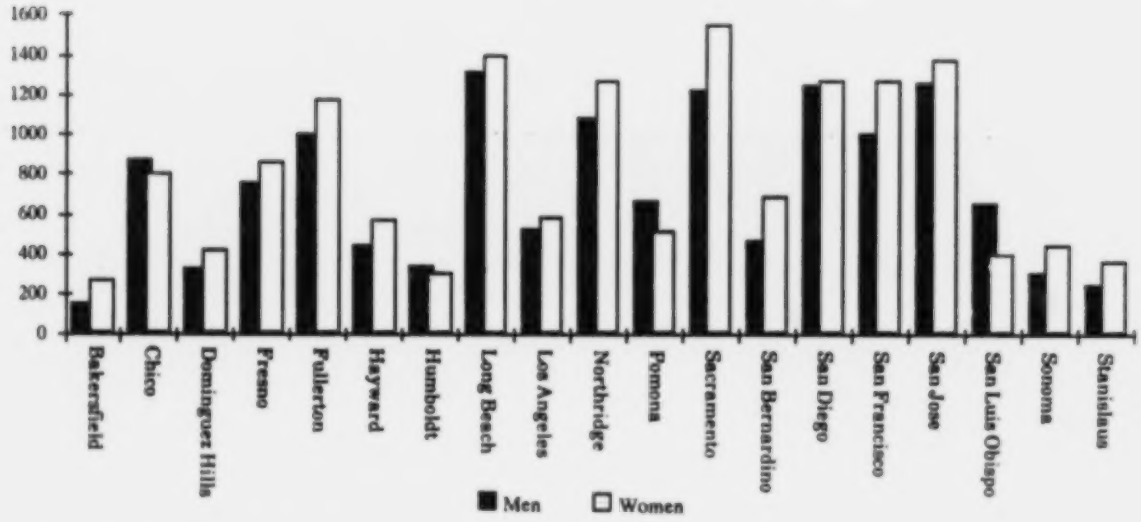
Women transfer students are continuing to increase their representation in the State University, as they are in the University group. For Fall 1988, they comprised 52.8 percent of the State University's new transfer students, and men constituted 47.2 percent. However, more men than women transferred to four State University campuses -- San Luis Obispo, with more than 60 percent men, and Chico, Humboldt, and Pomona, each with more than 50 percent men (Display 17). With the possible exception of Chico, the majority enrollment of men on these campuses appears to reflect a curricular emphasis that is more attractive to men than women.

The Bakersfield campus enrolled the smallest proportion of men -- 36.8 percent -- and also the smallest number of California Community College transfer students -- 424, or less than 2 percent of the total for the 19 campuses. Three other campuses enrolled a ratio of only two men to three women in the Fall 1988 transfer group -- San Bernardino, Sonoma, and Stanislaus, the latter two also among the campuses with the smallest total number of transfer students. The low enrollment of men may reflect

DISPLAY 16 *Number of California Community College Transfers to the California State University, 1965 Through 1988*

Source: Appendix D.

DISPLAY 17 *Number of California Community College Transfers to Campuses of the California State University by Sex, Fall 1988*



Source: Appendix D.

the size and location of these campuses, rather than their particular curricular emphasis.

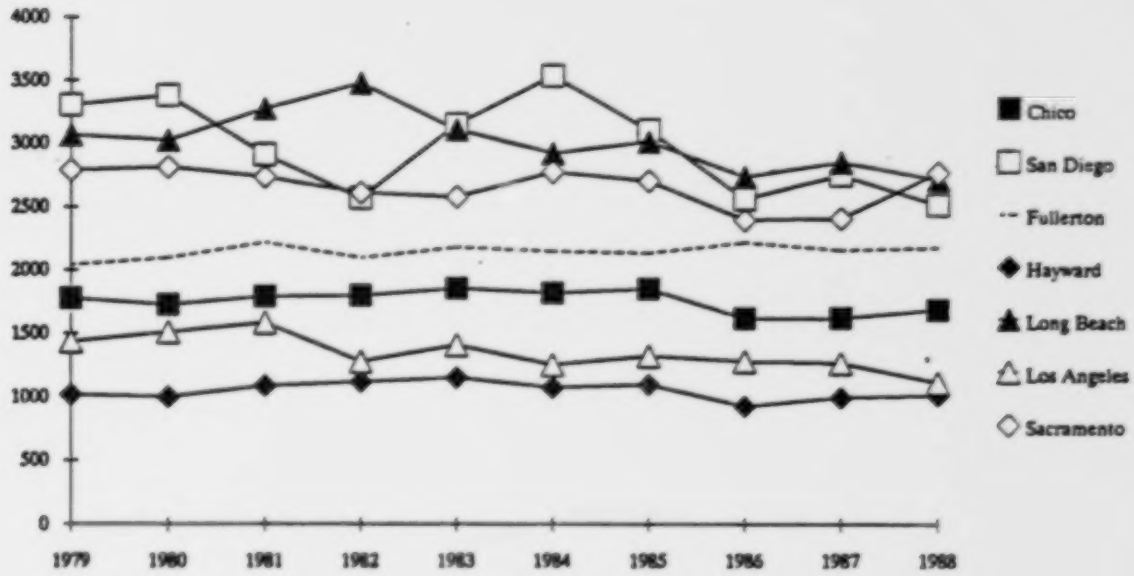
Changes from year to year

The 4 percent systemwide increase in 1988 and the overall trend toward increased numbers conceal significant campus differences. Among the 19 campuses, 11 showed increases over Fall 1987, four had virtually no change in numbers, and four enrolled fewer new transfer students in Fall 1988 (Display 18, page 34). The major increases occurred at four large campuses -- San Francisco (20 percent), after a large drop in Fall 1987 when there was a very large increase at the University's Berkeley campus; Sacramento (15 percent), at a time of sustained increases at the University's Davis campus; Northridge (14 percent), which is also recovering from a decrease in Fall 1987, and San Jose (12 percent), which reached a 10-year high in enrolling new transfer students.

The four campuses with decreases are all in Southern California -- Long Beach, Los Angeles, Pomona, and San Diego. The decrease for San Diego State is disturbing because the State University Trustees are developing a new campus in that county, whose students are now counted in the older campus' enrollment statistics, and the University of California, San Diego also showed a significant decrease. The decline at the three campuses in the Los Angeles area may reflect the continuing increase in transfer students that the University's Los Angeles campus is achieving, together with the lack of success of all segments in attracting and retaining Black students in programs leading to a baccalaureate degree. While the number is increasing at the multi-ethnic Dominguez Hills campus of the State University, its total for Fall 1988 is much below the number enrolled before 1985.

Thus the State University system presents a mixed picture of trends and campus differences, some of which are difficult to explain. Five of the 19 campuses now enroll 44 percent of the new transfer students. Three -- Northridge, Sacramento, and San Jose -- increased their transfer enrollment significantly in Fall 1988, while two -- Long Beach and San Diego -- experienced a decrease. Attention in the past has been focused on problems of California Community College transfer student access to the University, but there appears to be a need now to

DISPLAY 18 *Number of California Community College Transfers to Selected California State University Campuses, 1979 Through 1988*



Source: Appendix D.

find out why the State University is not experiencing the same kind of increases in transfer students as the University and why some of its campuses in southern California are enrolling fewer than in the past. Increased access to some University campuses is one partial explanation, but the pool of potential transfer students -- particularly underrepresented ethnic groups -- is large enough that both University and State University campuses should be able to enroll increasing numbers as transfers as articulation processes and practices continue to improve.

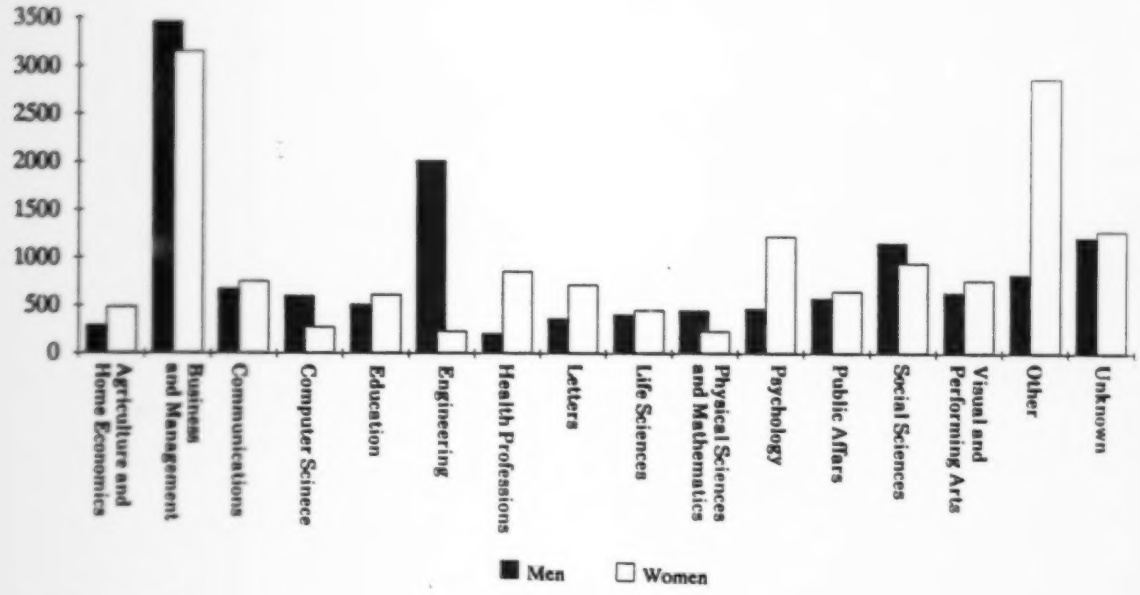
Majors in which transfer students enrolled

The major in which the largest number of students enroll after transferring to the State University is some field of business administration, followed by engineering and the social sciences (Display 19), with about one-fourth of the students whose majors are known enrolled in business programs. A larger proportion of men than women enrolled in each of these three popular majors -- the largest difference being in engineering, which accounted for 15.9 percent of the men but only 1.6 percent of the women.

One-fifth of the women whose majors were reported were classified by the federal coding structure as enrolling in general, multi- or inter-disciplinary fields that attract relatively few baccalaureate students as majors. Computer science, mathematics, and the physical sciences all enrolled a larger proportion of men than women among the recent transfers, while health, letters, and psychology attracted a larger proportion of women than men. Display 19 shows these proportions for all majors that enrolled at least 2.5 percent of transfer students in Fall 1988 -- using, as noted earlier, the somewhat unsatisfactory federal codes.

The large proportion of men majoring in business, engineering, and computer science -- nearly one-half -- is indicative of State University policies and practices that promote access to such majors for California Community College transfer students, with the exception of the San Diego campus where access to both the institution generally and specialized programs like business has been a problem because

DISPLAY 19 *Number of Majors Reported for California State University Transfers by Sex, Fall 1988*



Source: Appendix D.

of high demand for admission at all student levels. Development of the new campus in San Marcos may ease the demand for access to the San Diego campus but only if programs are offered in the professional fields of business and engineering for transfer students from California Community Colleges.

The circumstances relating to women's choices of major are unclear because students seeking teaching credentials are not identified by the coding system. Many in the "disciplinary" majors are in fact "liberal studies" majors who are preparing to teach with a multiple subjects credential. Others with specific academic discipline majors will teach at the secondary school level or higher. As noted earlier, "education" is a category for limited majors such as physical education and special education.

Differences among California Community Colleges

Almost twice as many California Community Colleges showed increases as decreases in numbers of students who transferred to the State University in Fall 1988 (48 gains and 25 losses), while the remainder showed a change of less than 5 percent in either direction. For some multi-campus districts, gains were achieved by all colleges -- for example, in Contra Costa, Foothill-De Anza, and Los Rios -- while elsewhere there was no consistent direction to the changes -- for example, in Los Angeles where four colleges made gains, two showed losses, and three remained about the same in both 1987 and 1988. Gains were also made by the three colleges in the Ventura district; but in the San Diego district, one college showed a large increase in transfer to the State University while a second showed a larger increase in University than State University transfers, and the third, smallest college showed a small decrease in transfer to both segments.

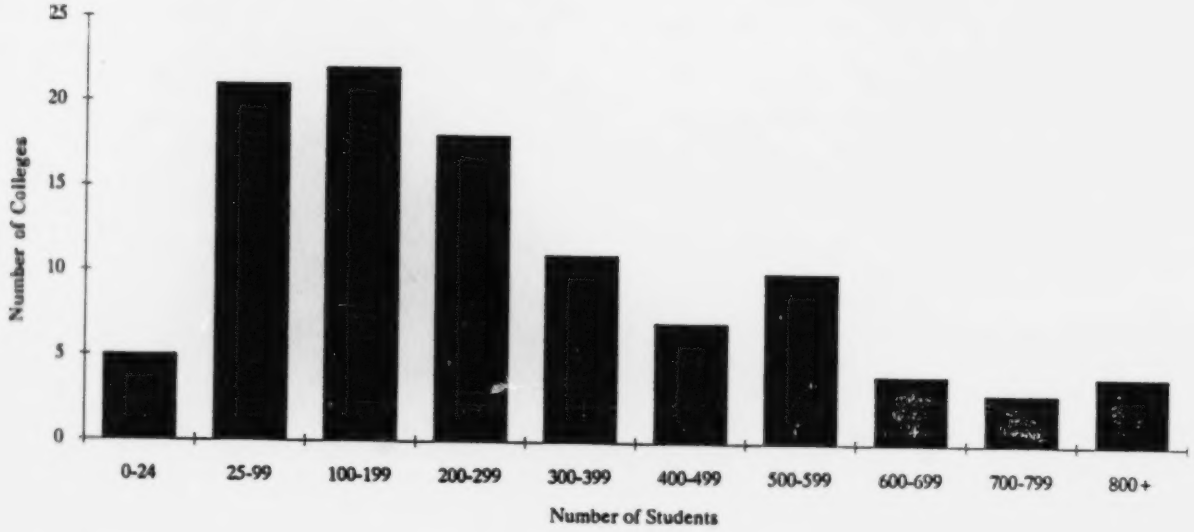
In many instances, there is a relationship between the increase or decrease in the number of new transfer students that a particular State University campus enrolls and the change in numbers reported for its "feeder" California Community Colleges -- for example, the campuses in Sacramento, San Francisco, and Northridge, all of which showed increases. How-

ever, the relationship does not necessarily mean that the change has been caused by action taken by either the community college or the State University campus. Furthermore, there are some exceptions to this relationship -- for example, for the Hayward campus that increased by only 17 students between 1987 and 1988 while most of its nearby community colleges showed significant increases to the State University system. In this instance, a lack of data for the centers administered by Chabot College in Livermore and the Hayward campus in Contra Costa County that are separate from the parent campuses limits analysis of the flow of these transfer students.

The number of students who transferred to the entire State University from each California Community College ranged from fewer than 10 to almost 900 in the Fall 1988 term (Display 20 below). One-fourth of the colleges were reported to have had fewer than 100 -- some of whom may have attended several years before enrolling in the State University -- and five colleges had fewer than 25 State University transfer students. Only two of these colleges had a combined University and State University total of as many as 100, and most had fewer than 50 students who transferred in the fall term. A majority of these are in single-college districts -- often isolated geographically from other districts. Fewer than 200 State University transfer students were reported for 46 percent of the colleges, and only 10 percent had as many as 600 such students reported for the fall term. Four colleges achieved a total of more than 800 each in that term -- De Anza, Diablo Valley, Orange Coast, and San Francisco.

The range of numbers depicted in Display 20, as in the case of the University (Display 14), raises questions about the feasibility of requiring all colleges to develop articulation agreements with several four-year institutions when numbers of transfer students are so small for some. A more pressing problem appears to be that of providing access to appropriate transfer courses in very small colleges in both single- and multi-college districts -- a challenge that is even greater than that faced by some high schools in offering a curriculum to prepare students to qualify for university admission as freshmen.

DISPLAY 20 *Distribution of California Community Colleges Transfer Students to the California State University, Fall 1988*



Source: Appendix D.

Transfer students to independent colleges and universities

With the cooperation of the Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities, member institutions were again asked to provide information to the Commission about their new transfer students from California's Community Colleges who first enrolled in the Fall 1988 term -- the college from which they transferred and their sex and ethnicity. Similar surveys have been conducted since 1984-85 with varying results and what appears to be better reporting each year in terms of completeness and accuracy. However, numbers that the Commission has obtained sometimes differ from those that the Association obtains from the individual institutions, with the former usually lower than the latter. Since the Commission requests numbers transferring from each college and the Association requests only totals, the former are used in this analysis although they may underestimate the true total. Full-year data that the Association collects are not used because of anomalies that cannot be explained.

Totals and trends

The 47-institution response was an enrollment of 5,238 new transfer students in Fall 1988 who had attended a California Community College sometime before transferring. Leaving out National University, the total for Fall 1988 is about the same as for 1987 and for 1986. Some institutions reported increases for 1988, but a few large institutions had significant decreases -- for example, Golden Gate University (although the University of San Francisco showed a modest increase) and the University of the Pacific. Some of the decrease may reflect increases in numbers of students transferring to the University and the State University in the last year or two.

Respondents and their numbers

Numbers of students who transferred to each independent institution in Fall 1986, 1987, and 1988 are shown in Display 21 on pages 38-39. Of the 47 institutions, two provided information about their new transfer students in Fall 1988 that had not done so the previous year, but five that had responded earlier did not do so for 1988, thus making comparisons difficult. Lack of response has been due to changes in computer systems or staff, rather than unwillingness to cooperate in providing information.

Numbers of California Community College transfer students that independent institutions reported for Fall 1988 ranged from 1 to 1,870. However, the latter represents all California Community College students who were matriculated at National University statewide in 1988, rather than new students in the fall term (or all such students, regardless of matriculation status, as was reported for 1987). Eleven institutions reported fewer than 10 transfer students from California Community Colleges -- a group that includes the California Institute of Technology, Harvey Mudd College, and Pomona College. About half enrolled fewer than 50, and about one-fourth enrolled at least 100, with the remaining one-fourth enrolling between 50 and 99.

Three of the seven institutions that reported more than 150 new transfer students were unable to identify the college they previously attended. The remaining four and the numbers they reported are the University of Southern California (528), the University of the Pacific (197), Loyola Marymount University (179), and the University of San Francisco (158).

Numbers reported for individual California Community Colleges also vary widely -- from fewer than 10 to several hundred. In addition to the size of the California Community College, the variation is related to a considerable extent to proximity to an independent institution -- except for those that are relatively small and highly selective.

Sex differences

Like the University and the State University, the independent colleges and universities enrolled more women than men in Fall 1988 as transfer students from California Community Colleges. With 39 institutions reporting the gender of their new students -- not including National University -- women comprised 52.3 percent of the total and men comprised 47.7 percent. Information for previous years was not sufficiently complete to suggest any trend.

DISPLAY 21 *Numbers of California Community College Students Who Transferred to Independent California Colleges and Universities, Fall 1986 Through Fall 1988*

Independent College or University	Fall 1986	Fall 1987	Fall 1988
Azusa Pacific University	132	109	261
Biola University	39	47	67
California Baptist College	89	64	55
California College of Arts & Crafts	86	40	55
California Institute of Technology	3	2	1
California Institute of the Arts	36	29	
California Lutheran College	139	80	
Chapman College		167	186
Christ College, Irvine		25	20
Claremont McKenna College	7	6	5
Cogswell College	8	17	61
College of Notre Dame	57	60	72
Dominican College of San Rafael	12	26	35
Fresno Pacific College	58	49	
Golden Gate University	184	238	110
Harvey Mudd College			1
Holy Names College	29		
Humphey's College	3	75	65
Loyola Marymount University	168	188	179
Menlo College	26		
Mills College	69	38	24
Monterey Institute of International Studies	10	15	17
Mount Saint Mary's College	74	51	45
National University **	3,058	5,293	1,870
Northrop University	180	7	69
Occidental College	13	10	19
Pacific Christian College			30
Pacific Union College	74	38	63
Patten College	6	5	
Pepperdine University	85	101	122
Pitzer College	10	6	7
Point Loma Nazarene College	118	169	186
Pomona College	2	3	1
Saint Mary's College of California	118	92	109
Samuel Merritt College of Nursing	11	6	5
San Francisco Conservatory of Music	3	6	5
Santa Clara University	59	60	85
Scripps College	2	4	8
Simpson College	18	10	13
Southern California College	54	61	56
Stanford University	69	11	10
The Master's College	34	30	6
United States International University	37	63	6
University of La Verne		65	33
University of San Diego	115	134	139
University of San Francisco	199	119	158
University of Southern California	527	553	528
University of the Pacific	275	262	197

(continued)

DISPLAY 21 (continued)

Independent College or University	Fall 1986	Fall 1987	Fall 1988
University of the Redlands		38	41
University of West Los Angeles	18	12	
Westmont College	62		44
Whittier College	11	13	23
Woodbury University	24	140	141
World College West		2	5
TOTALS	6,411	8,639	5,238

** Numbers are not comparable from year to year because of change in definition.

Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

Appendix A

Flow of Transfer Students from California Community College Districts and Colleges to the University of California, the California State University, and Regionally Accredited Independent Colleges and Universities, Fall Term and Full-Year, 1981-82 Through 1988-89

District, College, Year	Number of Transfers to: University of California		The California State University		Independent Institutions
	Fall	Full Year	Fall	Full Year	Fall
Allan Hancock Joint Community College District					
Allan Hancock College					
1981-82	22		171	276	
1982-83	28		166	248	6
1983-84	34		159	259	11
1984-85	35		162	271	7
1985-86	35		141	237	
1986-87	24	36	146	242	35
1987-88	24	40	137	259	36
1988-89	29	36	142	263	12
Antelope Valley Community College District					
Antelope Valley College					
1981-82	19		124	162	
1982-83	16		105	150	6
1983-84	21		137	184	20
1984-85	31		134	191	18
1985-86	23		147	198	
1986-87	18	23	108	160	15
1987-88	19	29	122	187	29
1988-89	38	43	130	179	21
Barstow Community College District					
Barstow College					
1981-82	11		33	42	
1982-83	1		21	28	0
1983-84	3		19	30	0
1984-85	5		20	39	2
1985-86	3		30	43	
1986-87	2	2	25	35	11
1987-88	2	3	22	34	15
1988-89	3	3	27	44	5
Butte Community College District					
Butte College					
1981-82	10		348	534	
1982-83	16		406	639	4
1983-84	8		401	612	14
1984-85	8		345	534	3
1985-86	15		410	595	
1986-87	7	9	323	527	17
1987-88	10	12	366	573	21
1988-89	6	8	385	602	10

District, College, Year	Number of Transfers to: University of California		The California State University		Independent Institutions
	Fall	Full Year	Fall	Full Year	Fall
Cabrillo Community College District					
Cabrillo College					
1981-82	153		256	376	
1982-83	161		265	382	13
1983-84	169		264	384	16
1984-85	179		227	342	28
1985-86	153		232	339	
1986-87	151	220	253	357	25
1987-88	143	228	236	342	24
1988-89	165	279	254	402	29
Cerritos Community College District					
Cerritos College					
1981-82	51		536	798	
1982-83	38		555	797	18
1983-84	28		522	800	36
1984-85	48		481	730	36
1985-86	38		434	698	
1986-87	30	41	427	728	75
1987-88	41	57	449	746	114
1988-89	44	57	415	677	55
Chaffey Community College District					
Chaffey College					
1981-82	38		236	416	
1982-83	27		281	436	5
1983-84	35		280	464	40
1984-85	24		275	443	25
1985-86	24		261	447	
1986-87	26	44	276	455	39
1987-88	13	27	247	443	43
1988-89	24	31	248	435	33
Citrus Community College District					
Citrus College					
1981-82	21		226	363	
1982-83	25		241	361	5
1983-84	21		263	371	58
1984-85	22		243	359	18
1985-86	24		205	373	
1986-87	26	35	214	353	57
1987-88	21	31	220	379	67
1988-89	31	40	194	323	28

Appendix A, continued

District, College, Year	Number of Transfers to: University of California		The California State University		Independent Institutions
	Fall	Full Year	Fall	Full Year	Fall
Coachella Valley Community College District					
College of the Desert					
1981-82	15		81	116	
1982-83	15		98	136	5
1983-84	19		111	157	16
1984-85	31		118	161	21
1985-86	20		107	160	
1986-87	16	29	128	191	84
1987-88	24	26	130	201	127
1988-89	20	26	127	180	29
Coast Community College District					
Coastline Community College					
1981-82	3		45	70	
1982-83	7		56	75	14
1983-84	3		46	64	21
1984-85	4		39	72	2
1985-86	1		43	74	
1986-87	3	4	39	59	51
1987-88	7	9	34	67	77
1988-89	9	9	23	43	34
Golden West College					
1981-82	61		535	794	
1982-83	62		515	755	14
1983-84	76		528	779	39
1984-85	58		502	764	30
1985-86	61		487	770	
1986-87	68	84	423	691	63
1987-88	41	65	421	713	143
1988-89	74	93	422	643	80
Orange Coast College					
1981-82	229		895	1,372	
1982-83	219		915	1,316	50
1983-84	251		926	1,377	130
1984-85	225		903	1,352	65
1985-86	165		791	1,248	
1986-87	207	267	802	1,263	167
1987-88	280	352	845	1,315	287
1988-89	262	358	817	1,279	148

District, College, Year	Number of Transfers to: University of California		The California State University		Independent Institutions
	Fall	Full Year	Fall	Full Year	Fall
College of the Sequoias Community College District					
College of the Sequoias					
1981-82	48		308	419	
1982-83	34		310	420	18
1983-84	27		303	423	27
1984-85	42		319	414	17
1985-86	23		321	416	
1986-87	30	34	363	493	42
1987-88	39	48	311	434	36
1988-89	49	58	353	496	23
Compton Community College District					
Compton Community College					
1981-82	8		192	307	
1982-83	5		154	223	5
1983-84	6		92	162	10
1984-85	4		100	150	7
1985-86	11		84	135	
1986-87	6	8	88	137	13
1987-88	4	7	93	128	19
1988-89	4	4	67	120	10
Contra Costa Community College District					
Contra Costa College					
1981-82	33		175	236	
1982-83	24		147	216	14
1983-84	31		147	212	8
1984-85	28		130	201	13
1985-86	26		129	200	
1986-87	26	34	141	207	27
1987-88	30	36	115	182	18
1988-89	22	41	131	203	19
Diablo Valley College					
1981-82	199		875	1,158	
1982-83	238		810	1,147	23
1983-84	213		766	1,138	78
1984-85	212		804	1,157	84
1985-86	216		829	1,221	
1986-87	243	373	767	1,115	109
1987-88	260	373	739	1,185	104
1988-89	307	454	873	1,334	90

District, College, Year	Number of Transfers to: University of California		The California State University		Independent Institutions
	Fall	Full Year	Fall	Full Year	Fall
Contra Costa Community College District					
Los Medanos College					
1981-82	9		71	94	
1982-83	4		67	88	8
1983-84	6		69	98	5
1984-85	9		87	123	8
1985-86	9		65	96	
1986-87	8	11	60	99	12
1987-88	18	21	73	116	8
1988-89	17	21	81	114	9
El Camino Community College District					
El Camino College					
1981-82	120		802	1,207	
1982-83	136		830	1,250	20
1983-84	125		799	1,202	134
1984-85	122		774	1,152	123
1985-86	150		838	1,235	
1986-87	143	190	740	1,193	179
1987-88	123	178	794	1,224	276
1988-89	148	201	780	1,150	143
Feather River Community College District					
Feather River College					
1981-82	1		34	42	
1982-83	5		24	33	2
1983-84	2		24	30	2
1984-85	5		24	27	0
1985-86	0		29	38	
1986-87	2	2	30	43	12
1987-88	4	4	19	26	2
1988-89	1	1	16	20	2
Foothill-De Anza Community College District					
De Anza College					
1981-82	103		547	844	
1982-83	132		604	898	16
1983-84	122		655	921	43
1984-85	96		661	1,006	23
1985-86	97		637	964	
1986-87	139	189	623	963	87
1987-88	123	184	641	923	90
1988-89	178	251	819	1,213	115

District, College, Year	Number of Transfers to: University of California		The California State University		Independent Institutions
	Fall	Full Year	Fall	Full Year	Fall
Foothill-De Anza Community College District					
Foothill College					
1981-82	122		404	566	
1982-83	127		374	560	58
1983-84	127		390	554	54
1984-85	118		357	566	18
1985-86	116		398	602	
1986-87	117	161	379	556	85
1987-88	106	160	330	476	79
1988-89	105	142	365	529	72
Fremont-Newark Community College District					
Ohlone College					
1981-82	23		237	338	
1982-83	25		237	347	9
1983-84	33		252	352	14
1984-85	23		245	324	19
1985-86	26		250	343	
1986-87	33	39	201	316	25
1987-88	31	42	237	356	29
1988-89	40	45	272	419	27
Gavilan Joint Community College District					
Gavilan College					
1981-82	10		77	106	
1982-83	10		76	110	6
1983-84	17		78	115	12
1984-85	17		86	112	8
1985-86	14		77	103	
1986-87	14	16	101	130	8
1987-88	10	14	106	124	8
1988-89	14	18	88	136	10
Glendale Community College District					
Glendale Community College					
1981-82	55		312	510	
1982-83	50		303	533	34
1983-84	69		344	525	66
1984-85	71		398	617	62
1985-86	48		362	565	
1986-87	55	73	376	599	75
1987-88	52	77	369	561	106
1988-89	64	85	338	515	94

Appendix A, continued

District, College, Year	Number of Transfers to: University of California		The California State University		Independent Institutions
	Fall	Full Year	Fall	Full Year	Fall
Grossmont Community College District					
Cuyamaca College					
1981-82	2		42	67	
1982-83	3		45	66	2
1983-84	3		44	63	2
1984-85	1		46	57	2
1985-86	1		30	49	
1986-87	2	8	32	59	45
1987-88	5	6	43	61	72
1988-89	4	5	31	50	27
Grossmont College					
1981-82	67		503	878	
1982-83	69		435	838	31
1983-84	57		552	902	45
1984-85	42		522	835	107
1985-86	50		474	846	
1986-87	64	94	419	898	213
1987-88	62	97	528	1,032	511
1988-89	59	82	546	1,016	157
Hartnell Community College District					
Hartnell College					
1981-82	32		185	260	
1982-83	40		181	238	3
1983-84	27		197	250	12
1984-85	38		189	252	17
1985-86	31		185	238	
1986-87	28	37	145	205	24
1987-88	26	30	181	231	26
1988-89	36	46	216	307	23
Imperial Community College District					
Imperial Valley College					
1981-82	9		150	199	
1982-83	16		127	165	2
1983-84	14		128	170	6
1984-85	15		122	161	4
1985-86	10		136	181	
1986-87	10	11	107	143	16
1987-88	15	15	93	149	19
1988-89	11	12	102	136	13

District, College, Year	Number of Transfers to: University of California		The California State University		Independent Institutions
	Fall	Full Year	Fall	Full Year	Fall
Kern Community College District					
Bakersfield College					
1981-82	23		373	533	
1982-83	21		333	528	10
1983-84	28		338	525	17
1984-85	25		370	537	10
1985-86	27		391	579	
1986-87	32	40	360	548	26
1987-88	27	35	351	560	26
1988-89	19	29	419	603	29
Cerro Coso Community College					
1981-82	5		38	50	
1982-83	3		34	47	0
1983-84	8		43	53	0
1984-85	4		37	48	1
1985-86	6		33	45	
1986-87	6	6	33	49	12
1987-88	11	14	36	47	12
1988-89	8	13	34	46	32
Porterville College					
1981-82	3		67	95	
1982-83	6		82	106	3
1983-84	10		78	99	8
1984-85	3		69	83	11
1985-86	2		62	83	
1986-87	4	4	66	91	6
1987-88	4	7	82	102	9
1988-89	8	9	57	76	8
Lake Tahoe Community College District					
Lake Tahoe Community College					
1981-82	3		15	22	
1982-83	2		19	30	0
1983-84	5		18	27	0
1984-85	8		33	40	1
1985-86	2		20	28	
1986-87	5	8	18	21	7
1987-88	4	6	16	27	2
1988-89	3	4	21	27	3

District, College, Year	Number of Transfers to: University of California Fall	University of California Full Year	The California State University Fall	The California State University Full Year	Independent Institutions Fall
Lassen Community College District					
Lassen College					
1981-82	5		42	55	
1982-83	6		57	75	2
1983-84	7		59	72	1
1984-85	2		43	48	1
1985-86	2		45	56	
1986-87	1	2	61	75	6
1987-88	5	7	51	65	6
1988-89	4	5	47	62	4
Long Beach Community College District					
Long Beach City College					
1981-82	50		681	973	
1982-83	52		646	915	12
1983-84	32		637	939	42
1984-85	59		512	807	35
1985-86	41		567	900	
1986-87	44	58	478	789	85
1987-88	49	61	524	865	159
1988-89	60	81	488	786	58
Los Angeles Community College District					
East Los Angeles College					
1981-82	55		416	708	
1982-83	46		338	626	13
1983-84	50		351	593	37
1984-85	38		360	646	35
1985-86	30		299	568	
1986-87	35	40	270	489	51
1987-88	42	54	329	544	63
1988-89	54	67	228	438	49
Los Angeles City College					
1981-82	71		452	806	
1982-83	83		427	780	18
1983-84	88		407	736	53
1984-85	54		336	601	67
1985-86	54		351	655	
1986-87	46	63	307	562	134
1987-88	53	88	316	541	212
1988-89	52	89	304	509	78

District, College, Year	Number of Transfers to: University of California Fall	University of California Full Year	The California State University Fall	The California State University Full Year	Independent Institutions Fall
Los Angeles Harbor College					
1981-82	36		379	570	
1982-83	42		355	523	15
1983-84	47		351	498	36
1984-85	30		337	514	51
1985-86	25		232	377	
1986-87	19	30	247	388	37
1987-88	25	33	236	377	83
1988-89	27	31	233	358	32
Los Angeles Mission College					
1981-82	1		37	59	
1982-83	4		38	68	2
1983-84	3		41	57	8
1984-85	10		42	60	5
1985-86	1		34	49	
1986-87	4	5	39	57	21
1987-88	2	2	23	59	34
1988-89	2	3	43	67	7
Los Angeles Pierce College					
1981-82	96		765	1,256	
1982-83	118		838	1,281	35
1983-84	117		741	1,143	40
1984-85	113		752	1,218	55
1985-86	98		722	1,122	
1986-87	66	112	653	1,011	68
1987-88	66	112	605	943	139
1988-89	90	120	639	923	75
Los Angeles Southwest College					
1981-82	7		128	208	
1982-83	4		123	199	3
1983-84	5		129	184	10
1984-85	5		110	195	8
1985-86	1		74	136	
1986-87	3	3	81	128	6
1987-88	1	1	51	83	20
1988-89	1	2	61	101	5

Appendix A, continued

District, College, Year	Number of Transfers to: University of California Fall	University of California Full Year	The California State University Fall	The California State University Full Year	Independent Institutions Fall
Los Angeles Community College District					
Los Angeles Trade-Technical College					
1981-82	9		141	236	
1982-83	7		121	199	4
1983-84	7		136	235	13
1984-85	4		123	208	10
1985-86	5		123	199	
1986-87	5	5	86	170	27
1987-88	2	4	108	185	36
1988-89	2	4	84	152	28
Los Angeles Valley College					
1981-82	90		577	911	
1982-83	96		562	903	18
1983-84	93		513	809	61
1984-85	81		494	814	37
1985-86	71		482	743	
1986-87	67	112	420	691	55
1987-88	66	112	445	722	89
1988-89	89	126	445	654	53
West Los Angeles College					
1981-82	41		226	326	
1982-83	30		199	303	11
1983-84	37		166	260	26
1984-85	13		149	228	25
1985-86	21		118	209	
1986-87	23	30	94	159	36
1987-88	18	29	110	168	66
1988-89	28	37	122	218	49
Los Rios Community College District					
American River College					
1981-82	111		789	1,115	
1982-83	122		763	1,247	11
1983-84	131		726	1,199	29
1984-85	172		719	1,108	68
1985-86	148		756	1,140	
1986-87	134	162	678	1,102	196
1987-88	165	203	718	1,132	312
1988-89	203	257	763	1,142	105

District, College, Year	Number of Transfers to: University of California Fall	University of California Full Year	The California State University Fall	The California State University Full Year	Independent Institutions Fall
Cosumnes River College					
1981-82	7		163	231	
1982-83	9		164	243	4
1983-84	21		151	231	13
1984-85	24		154	226	20
1985-86	20		134	185	
1986-87	17	22	152	232	41
1987-88	28	29	143	211	76
1988-89	32	39	169	256	32
Sacramento City College					
1981-82	96		592	862	
1982-83	126		565	896	10
1983-84	101		540	914	22
1984-85	111		588	896	103
1985-86	149		587	895	
1986-87	94	128	505	804	104
1987-88	116	145	477	790	165
1988-89	141	180	559	826	79
Marin Community College District					
College of Marin					
1981-82	77		307	454	
1982-83	83		278	430	29
1983-84	84		269	404	27
1984-85	86		273	421	60
1985-86	62		284	415	
1986-87	68	105	239	360	28
1987-88	83	134	225	368	54
1988-89	72	122	225	339	49
Indian Valley College (Closed 1985)					
1981-82	12		95	134	
1982-83	11		93	128	4
1983-84	6		92	136	7
1984-85	5		71	114	13
1985-86	3		58	72	
1986-87	2	2	23	32	4
1987-88	1	1	16	28	3
1988-89		1	10	13	3

District, College, Year	Number of Transfers to: University of California		The California State University		Independent Institutions
	Fall	Full Year	Fall	Full Year	Fall
Mendocino-Lake Community College District					
Mendocino College					
1981-82	0		46	65	
1982-83	3		54	70	0
1983-84	4		48	61	3
1984-85	7		43	56	2
1985-86	3		42	58	
1986-87	2	2	58	74	7
1987-88	4	5	42	63	11
1988-89	5	5	47	75	2
Merced Community College District					
Merced College					
1981-82	12		245	332	
1982-83	21		245	333	4
1983-84	16		243	324	6
1984-85	11		233	313	13
1985-86	16		223	312	
1986-87	9	9	239	335	26
1987-88	18	21	248	348	31
1988-89	20	20	242	324	34
Mira Costa Community College District					
Mira Costa College					
1981-82	18		82	131	
1982-83	38		67	114	8
1983-84	33		78	105	11
1984-85	24		97	135	25
1985-86	18		85	139	
1986-87	28	42	87	124	149
1987-88	25	39	96	161	195
1988-89	26	34	98	153	52
Monterey Peninsula Community College District					
Monterey Peninsula College					
1981-82	52		189	289	
1982-83	65		175	243	6
1983-84	66		192	272	25
1984-85	68		166	253	27
1985-86	61		200	288	
1986-87	61	87	153	217	48
1987-88	52	83	145	234	48
1988-89	58	83	187	262	38

District, College, Year	Number of Transfers to: University of California		The California State University		Independent Institutions
	Fall	Full Year	Fall	Full Year	Fall
Mt. San Antonio Community College District					
Mt. San Antonio College					
1981-82	31		495	845	
1982-83	36		567	920	24
1983-84	36		583	926	64
1984-85	57		595	957	43
1985-86	43		610	1,021	
1986-87	51	69	560	931	60
1987-88	61	80	550	960	89
1988-89	59	73	548	949	47
Mt. San Jacinto Community College District					
Mt. San Jacinto College					
1981-82	20		37	47	
1982-83	11		43	59	3
1983-84	13		51	71	6
1984-85	17		57	75	3
1985-86	19		51	75	
1986-87	14	21	62	84	10
1987-88	14	23	52	79	18
1988-89	12	18	72	98	4
Napa Valley Community College District					
Napa Valley College					
1981-82	26		161	209	
1982-83	36		150	191	8
1983-84	36		177	233	8
1984-85	48		166	205	13
1985-86	25		152	200	
1986-87	23	30	141	192	16
1987-88	27	35	138	186	27
1988-89	27	36	135	166	32
North Orange County Community College District					
Cypress College					
1981-82	29		426	608	
1982-83	37		383	552	13
1983-84	30		382	577	29
1984-85	32		432	646	57
1985-86	41		385	650	
1986-87	39	49	407	633	46
1987-88	33	50	395	655	95
1988-89	36	55	356	626	41

Appendix A, continued

District, College, Year	Number of Transfers to: University of California		The California State University		Independent Institutions
	Fall	Full Year	Fall	Full Year	Fall
North Orange County Community College District					
Fullerton College					
1981-82	60		728	1,099	
1982-83	65		726	1,062	31
1983-84	63		744	1,165	59
1984-85	57		724	1,132	45
1985-86	59		737	1,182	
1986-87	63	84	694	1,142	85
1987-88	54	71	669	1,112	149
1988-89	58	72	696	1,124	92
Palo Verde Community College District					
Palo Verde College					
1981-82	0		5	10	
1982-83	2		1	2	0
1983-84	0		4	5	0
1984-85	0		3	6	0
1985-86	0		8	12	
1986-87	1	1	2	5	44
1987-88	2	2	12	14	9
1988-89	4	4	6	12	2
Palomar Community College District					
Palomar College					
1981-82	80		411	621	
1982-83	97		332	566	21
1983-84	116		427	625	50
1984-85	115		459	601	83
1985-86	91		367	552	
1986-87	70	93	322	521	173
1987-88	99	130	412	630	438
1988-89	95	128	438	669	123
Pasadena Area Community College District					
Pasadena City College					
1981-82	138		617	975	
1982-83	127		617	988	38
1983-84	119		704	1,091	156
1984-85	141		602	967	138
1985-86	111		657	1,036	
1986-87	123	166	625	1,083	155
1987-88	161	201	656	1,121	232
1988-89	141	182	615	1,055	125

District, College, Year	Number of Transfers to: University of California		The California State University		Independent Institutions
	Fall	Full Year	Fall	Full Year	Fall
Peralta Community College District					
College of Alameda					
1981-82	40		127	196	
1982-83	42		159	249	4
1983-84	51		141	226	20
1984-85	40		108	179	20
1985-86	30		108	184	
1986-87	35	64	102	188	37
1987-88	38	58	100	183	35
1988-89	32	52	120	185	22
Laney College					
1981-82	45		131	204	
1982-83	29		145	248	13
1983-84	32		148	240	18
1984-85	38		170	275	22
1985-86	52		144	223	
1986-87	53	87	155	234	62
1987-88	68	102	140	232	28
1988-89	76	117	167	232	20
Merritt College					
1981-82	47		155	241	
1982-83	45		187	265	6
1983-84	51		174	274	21
1984-85	49		160	239	27
1985-86	41		131	199	
1986-87	38	63	140	209	36
1987-88	54	73	128	198	27
1988-89	33	56	126	197	15
Vista College					
1981-82	2		9	15	
1982-83	1		7	15	2
1983-84	4		10	14	1
1984-85	2		9	14	1
1985-86	2		13	25	
1986-87	2	4	13	22	1
1987-88	1	4	4	9	1
1988-89	8	10	12	19	0

District, College, Year	Number of Transfers to: University of California		The California State University		Independent Institutions
	Fall	Full Year	Fall	Full Year	Fall
Rancho Santiago Community College District					
Santa Ana College					
1981-82	47		308	488	
1982-83	30		341	520	17
1983-84	51		356	555	34
1984-85	47		302	481	31
1985-86	50		337	574	
1986-87	44	53	337	540	91
1987-88	46	53	320	547	145
1988-89	61	82	356	549	68
Redwoods Community College District					
College of the Redwoods					
1981-82	12		225	343	
1982-83	11		210	336	3
1983-84	13		262	359	11
1984-85	15		200	307	6
1985-86	14		285	391	
1986-87	7	7	196	281	16
1987-88	8	15	236	321	18
1988-89	18	22	241	354	9
Rio Hondo Community College District					
Rio Hondo College					
1981-82	15		275	433	
1982-83	20		258	377	29
1983-84	14		200	327	33
1984-85	15		234	364	15
1985-86	21		213	361	
1986-87	24	26	268	419	46
1987-88	17	22	230	356	71
1988-89	17	17	241	371	37
Riverside Community College District					
Riverside Community College					
1981-82	85		311	445	
1982-83	110		337	490	12
1983-84	104		342	505	33
1984-85	96		314	450	15
1985-86	116		331	479	
1986-87	94	125	292	455	55
1987-88	98	162	345	520	80
1988-89	128	170	352	528	38

District, College, Year	Number of Transfers to: University of California		The California State University		Independent Institutions
	Fall	Full Year	Fall	Full Year	Fall
Saddleback Community College District					
Irvine Valley College (since 1985)					
1981-82					
1982-83					
1983-84					
1984-85					
1985-86				5	
1986-87	25	31	29	44	
1987-88	52	66	42	73	1
1988-89	32	61	41	74	3
Saddleback College					
1981-82	116		373	589	
1982-83	120		445	667	32
1983-84	147		509	743	65
1984-85	138		552	819	60
1985-86	142		532	824	
1986-87	132	182	463	729	194
1987-88	175	228	453	692	325
1988-89	139	185	519	774	133
San Bernardino Community College District					
Crafton Hills College					
1981-82	24		105	135	
1982-83	21		108	151	2
1983-84	15		113	158	13
1984-85	27		112	148	7
1985-86	19		110	148	
1986-87	14	17	109	144	16
1987-88	10	16	97	140	29
1988-89	20	25	114	159	10
San Bernardino Valley College					
1981-82	39		392	549	
1982-83	54		363	556	3
1983-84	40		348	482	14
1984-85	35		349	520	17
1985-86	33		332	499	
1986-87	21	27	239	365	89
1987-88	25	35	294	449	57
1988-89	17	25	277	392	22

Appendix A, continued

District, College, Year	Number of Transfers to: University of California		The California State University		Independent Institutions
	Fall	Full Year	Fall	Full Year	Fall
San Diego Community College District					
San Diego City College					
1981-82	51		264	448	
1982-83	73		231	396	12
1983-84	86		280	434	32
1984-85	51		264	385	142
1985-86	54		204	350	
1986-87	39	74	229	384	140
1987-88	48	72	221	427	291
1988-89	41	58	271	422	102
San Diego Mesa College					
1981-82	97		589	1,005	
1982-83	95		587	1,025	66
1983-84	90		643	999	63
1984-85	102		655	1,001	84
1985-86	123		539	966	
1986-87	138	214	483	933	249
1987-88	143	200	519	935	255
1988-89	167	231	537	1,000	86
San Diego Miramar College					
1981-82	1		35	47	
1982-83	5		20	46	6
1983-84	4		38	52	2
1984-85	4		30	48	16
1985-86	5		39	64	
1986-87	5	9	31	56	48
1987-88	10	13	38	74	50
1988-89	8	9	33	65	20
San Francisco Community College District					
City College of San Francisco					
1981-82	96		816	1,277	
1982-83	105		805	1,284	
1983-84	118		855	1,325	
1984-85	114		784	1,265	
1985-86	92		914	1,374	
1986-87	105	176	808	1,287	97
1987-88	160	235	690	1,270	85
1988-89	156	245	810	1,280	53

District, College, Year	Number of Transfers to: University of California		The California State University		Independent Institutions
	Fall	Full Year	Fall	Full Year	Fall
San Joaquin Delta Community College District					
San Joaquin Delta College					
1981-82	68		479	642	
1982-83	94		539	699	
1983-84	83		471	655	
1984-85	81		532	700	
1985-86	68		516	738	
1986-87	74	89	494	691	147
1987-88	78	93	466	640	220
1988-89	93	113	552	765	152
San Jose Community College District					
Evergreen Valley College					
1981-82	10		148	236	
1982-83	9		151	239	6
1983-84	15		173	296	8
1984-85	21		189	303	4
1985-86	12		176	267	
1986-87	20	24	162	280	15
1987-88	14	20	157	254	19
1988-89	17	25	196	318	18
San Jose City College					
1981-82	5		243	384	
1982-83	16		228	355	5
1983-84	14		222	356	16
1984-85	7		226	366	11
1985-86	5		212	325	
1986-87	15	21	187	294	30
1987-88	5	11	210	320	42
1988-89	17	22	212	309	35
San Luis Obispo County Community College District					
Cuesta College					
1981-82	20		193	500	
1982-83	22		255	522	7
1983-84	11		297	554	14
1984-85	19		276	573	19
1985-86	19		214	492	
1986-87	22	23	196	453	25
1987-88	25	37	206	513	38
1988-89	28	38	210	571	14

District, College, Year	Number of Transfers to: University of California		The California State University		Independent Institutions
	Fall	Full Year	Fall	Full Year	Fall
San Mateo County Community College District					
Canada College					
1981-82	29		132	198	
1982-83	35		165	224	23
1983-84	29		145	214	18
1984-85	30		169	231	12
1985-86	24		159	233	
1986-87	21	27	115	184	31
1987-88	29	33	137	187	25
1988-89	18	22	131	192	27
College of San Mateo					
1981-82	107		511	752	
1982-83	101		524	772	32
1983-84	109		543	798	38
1984-85	119		548	804	54
1985-86	117		578	806	
1986-87	83	115	575	820	70
1987-88	96	129	493	763	63
1988-89	124	157	506	760	64
Skyline College					
1981-82	19		216	313	
1982-83	18		193	290	3
1983-84	21		165	242	11
1984-85	6		170	256	13
1985-86	12		197	280	
1986-87	17	21	177	278	27
1987-88	23	25	180	280	29
1988-89	19	23	193	307	23
Santa Barbara Community College District					
Santa Barbara City College					
1981-82	209		231	316	
1982-83	215		218	294	
1983-84	281		213	291	
1984-85	251		235	339	
1985-86	245		226	320	
1986-87	227	315	209	306	55
1987-88	309	493	214	304	53
1988-89	273	393	231	343	46

District, College, Year	Number of Transfers to: University of California		The California State University		Independent Institutions
	Fall	Full Year	Fall	Full Year	Fall
Santa Clarita Community College District					
College of the Canyons					
1981-82	15		75	126	
1982-83	18		110	171	2
1983-84	9		107	159	7
1984-85	18		100	163	7
1985-86	11		133	190	
1986-87	15	22	142	207	20
1987-88	15	21	121	212	23
1988-89	18	27	133	199	22
Santa Monica Community College District					
Santa Monica College					
1981-82	230		445	691	
1982-83	224		419	626	59
1983-84	214		395	622	113
1984-85	205		446	696	116
1985-86	274		480	692	
1986-87	253	372	493	733	137
1987-88	302	474	504	798	236
1988-89	353	508	530	791	170
Shasta-Tehama-Trinity Joint Community College District					
Shasta College					
1981-82	25		260	332	
1982-83	29		252	341	7
1983-84	30		265	326	8
1984-85	25		263	359	16
1985-86	28		327	417	
1986-87	21	23	245	342	16
1987-88	19	24	324	424	22
1988-89	23	31	289	379	6
Sierra Joint Community College District					
Sierra College					
1981-82	29		254	356	
1982-83	32		310	474	2
1983-84	42		354	505	14
1984-85	55		361	510	31
1985-86	53		378	565	
1986-87	36	48	335	511	45
1987-88	46	60	374	555	87
1988-89	69	85	389	562	36

Appendix A, continued

District, College, Year	Number of Transfers to: University of California		The California State University		Independent Institutions
	Fall	Full Year	Fall	Full Year	Fall
Siskiyou Joint Community College District					
College of the Siskiyous					
1981-82	3		83	103	
1982-83	6		69	90	1
1983-84	7		65	77	4
1984-85	11		65	81	2
1985-86	8		69	81	
1986-87	9	12	50	66	2
1987-88	9	10	51	69	7
1988-89	9	12	59	72	8
Solano County Community College District					
Solano Community College					
1981-82	42		196	272	
1982-83	34		153	254	2
1983-84	47		167	260	17
1984-85	39		192	281	13
1985-86	46		200	291	
1986-87	39	51	163	224	37
1987-88	41	61	174	271	48
1988-89	45	65	183	275	34
Sonoma County Community College District					
Santa Rosa Junior College					
1981-82	89		602	818	
1982-83	84		556	808	17
1983-84	77		589	835	30
1984-85	84		641	852	33
1985-86	99		675	940	
1986-87	90	115	655	889	45
1987-88	87	100	675	962	48
1988-89	118	140	635	901	34
South County Community College District					
Chabot College					
1981-82	70		483	740	
1982-83	64		472	772	21
1983-84	74		535	844	30
1984-85	88		535	845	27
1985-86	74		522	848	
1986-87	81	116	535	858	71
1987-88	102	135	484	805	67
1988-89	85	118	531	893	53

District, College, Year	Number of Transfers to: University of California		The California State University		Independent Institutions
	Fall	Full Year	Fall	Full Year	Fall
Southwestern Community College District					
Southwestern College					
1981-82	31		256	418	
1982-83	24		245	417	11
1983-84	30		250	432	28
1984-85	37		292	417	60
1985-86	23		242	381	
1986-87	36	46	222	393	432
1987-88	41	55	293	468	437
1988-89	35	55	294	471	118
State Center Community College District					
Fresno City College					
1981-82	20		620	945	
1982-83	15		609	953	17
1983-84	12		585	902	26
1984-85	16		615	973	20
1985-86	19		711	1,065	
1986-87	18	25	671	1,035	47
1987-88	33	42	721	1,085	85
1988-89	34	60	709	1,098	48
Kings River Community College					
1981-82	8		163	192	
1982-83	9		155	215	0
1983-84	6		163	207	8
1984-85	3		137	178	3
1985-86	4		132	169	
1986-87	5	5	131	175	20
1987-88	1	3	131	178	17
1988-89	6	7	105	151	11
Ventura County Community College District					
Moorpark College					
1981-82	51		266	386	
1982-83	63		291	415	11
1983-84	70		308	474	33
1984-85	70		338	464	34
1985-86	82		346	500	
1986-87	68	85	316	487	35
1987-88	67	95	357	497	100
1988-89	61	77	372	526	44

District, College, Year	Number of Transfers to: University of California Fall	University of California Full Year	The California State University Fall	The California State University Full Year	Independent Institutions Fall
Ventura County Community College District					
Oxnard College					
1981-82	6		34	49	
1982-83	15		39	51	2
1983-84	19		37	50	5
1984-85	10		44	51	3
1985-86	16		28	42	
1986-87	7	14	45	69	9
1987-88	16	25	37	57	17
1988-89	14	17	63	81	10
Ventura College					
1981-82	115		275	401	
1982-83	131		280	413	19
1983-84	132		299	412	38
1984-85	135		332	456	20
1985-86	113		291	411	
1986-87	115	155	308	431	50
1987-88	126	193	259	587	70
1988-89	136	180	340	476	32
Victor Valley Community College District					
Victor Valley College					
1981-82	9		77	116	
1982-83	7		74	92	1
1983-84	7		87	133	5
1984-85	11		99	137	5
1985-86	10		86	126	
1986-87	12	14	74	104	8
1987-88	9	10	108	151	22
1988-89	10	10	106	176	6
West Hills Community College District					
West Hills College					
1981-82	1		53	67	
1982-83	0		65	81	2
1983-84	1		45	63	3
1984-85	4		53	64	3
1985-86	0		41	57	
1986-87	0	3	49	71	6
1987-88	5	5	69	88	15
1988-89	2	2	59	78	11

District, College, Year	Number of Transfers to: University of California Fall	University of California Full Year	The California State University Fall	The California State University Full Year	Independent Institutions Fall
West Kern Community College District					
Taft College					
1981-82	2		40	60	
1982-83	3		23	36	0
1983-84	1		24	36	3
1984-85	2		40	52	5
1985-86	3		33	42	
1986-87	4	4	46	62	4
1987-88	1	1	51	66	4
1988-89	2	3	41	81	2
West Valley-Mission Community College District					
Mission College					
1981-82	9		58	97	
1982-83	7		85	141	1
1983-84	6		102	186	11
1984-85	19		120	200	4
1985-86	7		99	191	
1986-87	16	22	127	222	8
1987-88	16	20	128	210	11
1988-89	11	16	177	257	25
West Valley College					
1981-82	107		700	978	
1982-83	93		675	967	56
1983-84	108		609	939	49
1984-85	88		630	976	43
1985-86	63		643	939	
1986-87	74	100	587	917	36
1987-88	73	99	607	888	51
1988-89	64	79	567	840	47
Yosemite Community College District					
Columbia College					
1981-82	5		64	80	
1982-83	8		60	75	5
1983-84	6		62	74	2
1984-85	7		68	86	6
1985-86	10		57	70	
1986-87	4	5	29	41	3
1987-88	6	6	45	57	3
1988-89	6	7	49	65	12

Appendix A, continued

District, College, Year	Number of Transfers to: University of California		The California State University		Independent Institutions
	Fall	Full Year	Fall	Full Year	Fall
Yosemite Community College District					
Modesto Junior College					
1981-82	33		419	596	
1982-83	42		423	599	10
1983-84	40		438	617	22
1984-85	52		444	643	12
1985-86	31		432	625	
1986-87	23	32	419	621	31
1987-88	49	64	435	647	69
1988-89	49	63	427	636	53
Yuba Community College District					
Yuba College					
1981-82	25		256	319	
1982-83	16		240	307	3
1983-84	27		225	307	69
1984-85	34		269	355	3
1985-86	17		226	305	
1986-87	23	27	214	296	32
1987-88	20	27	211	291	35
1988-89	42	47	234	303	15
Total					
1981-82	4,847	0	30,072	45,283	0
1982-83	5,137	0	29,824	45,400	1,283
1983-84	5,307	0	30,274	45,726	2,776
1984-85	5,257	0	30,134	45,476	2,874
1985-86	4,932	0	29,682	45,469	0
1986-87	4,861	6,754	27,761	43,666	6,051
1987-88	5,467	7,713	28,257	44,900	8,755
1988-89	5,934	8,145	29,393	45,414	4,502

Appendix B

Ethnic Distribution of Community College Transfer Students to the University of California and the California State University, Fall 1987 and Fall 1988

District, College, Year, and Segment	Hispanic	Asian	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-total	Other	Non-Resident	No Response	Grand Total
Allan Hancock Joint Community College District											
Allan Hancock College											
1987 UC	2	0	0	0	0	21	23	1	0	0	24
CSU	15	4	4	5	0	95	123	6	0	8	137
1988 UC	4	1	1	1	0	20	27	2	0	0	29
CSU	13	10	6	1	0	100	130	3	2	7	142
Antelope Valley Community College District											
Antelope Valley College											
1987 UC	2	1	3	0	0	13	19	0	0	0	19
CSU	11	2	4	4	3	94	118	0	0	4	122
1988 UC	2	2	4	1	0	29	38	0	0	0	38
CSU	11	3	5	2	0	98	119	7	0	4	130
Barstow Community College District											
Barstow College											
1987 UC	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
CSU	5	0	2	0	0	13	20	1	0	1	22
1988 UC	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	3
CSU	10	1	1	0	0	10	22	0	2	3	27
Butte Community College District											
Butte College											
1987 UC	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	10
CSU	16	3	6	0	6	315	346	5	6	9	366
1988 UC	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	6
CSU	12	6	5	1	8	331	363	8	2	12	385
Cabrillo Community College District											
Cabrillo College											
1987 UC	9	5	0	0	1	120	135	0	2	6	143
CSU	20	7	1	1	1	188	218	1	5	12	236
1988 UC	6	5	1	1	2	135	150	0	4	11	165
CSU	22	10	1	3	5	189	230	5	6	13	254
Cerritos Community College District											
Cerritos College											
1987 UC	6	8	4	3	0	19	40	0	1	0	41
CSU	103	60	13	24	3	212	415	11	8	15	449
1988 UC	17	4	1	5	0	14	41	0	2	1	44
CSU	107	45	20	15	5	171	363	10	16	26	415
Chaffey Community College District											
Chaffey College											
1987 UC	2	3	0	0	0	7	12	0	0	1	13
CSU	25	16	14	2	3	171	231	3	4	9	247
1988 UC	3	2	2	0	0	15	22	0	2	0	24
CSU	22	13	14	1	2	173	225	8	8	7	248

Appendix B, continued

District, College, Year, and Segment	Hispanic	Asian	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-total	Other	Non-Resident	No Response	Grand Total
Citrus Community College District											
Citrus College											
1987 UC	4	2	0	0	0	11	17	0	4	0	21
CSU	24	2	10	8	1	131	176	4	28	12	220
1988 UC	6	2	0	0	1	18	27	0	2	2	31
CSU	17	6	8	3	0	138	172	3	8	11	194
Coachella Valley Community College District											
College of the Desert											
1987 UC	6	2	0	0	0	15	23	0	1	0	24
CSU	24	1	5	1	1	83	115	3	3	9	130
1988 UC	6	0	0	0	0	13	19	0	0	1	20
CSU	17	1	3	1	0	95	117	1	4	5	127
Coast Community College District											
Coastline Community College											
1987 UC	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	7
CSU	0	3	0	1	0	25	29	1	0	4	34
1988 UC	1	3	0	0	0	4	8	0	0	1	9
CSU	1	2	0	0	0	18	21	1	0	1	23
Golden West College											
1987 UC	3	13	0	0	0	23	39	1	1	0	41
CSU	19	78	5	1	5	289	397	5	2	17	421
1988 UC	8	18	0	1	1	43	71	0	1	2	74
CSU	22	88	3	6	5	275	399	1	4	18	422
Orange Coast College											
1987 UC	16	28	0	4	0	217	265	2	6	7	280
CSU	46	127	6	5	14	596	794	15	9	27	845
1988 UC	17	31	2	0	3	196	249	2	5	6	262
CSU	46	89	6	7	12	606	766	11	6	34	817
College of the Sequoias Community College District											
College of the Sequoias											
1987 UC	4	3	0	1	1	29	38	1	0	0	39
CSU	47	5	3	4	2	231	292	10	1	8	311
1988 UC	4	3	1	0	2	34	44	4	0	1	49
CSU	43	7	6	2	4	256	318	13	2	20	353
Compton Community College District											
Compton Community College											
1987 UC	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	4
CSU	6	0	64	0	0	10	80	0	11	2	93
1988 UC	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	4
CSU	5	2	45	0	0	4	56	2	5	4	67

District, College, Year, and Segment	Hispanic	Asian	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-total	Other	Non-Resident	No Response	Grand Total
Contra Costa Community College District											
Contra Costa College											
1987 UC	0	5	6	2	0	11	24	0	4	2	30
CSU	12	14	27	6	1	43	103	3	3	6	115
1988 UC	1	1	5	1	0	8	16	0	6	0	22
CSU	11	14	25	4	3	54	111	4	3	13	131
Diablo Valley College											
1987 UC	12	27	4	7	5	189	244	1	7	8	260
CSU	33	39	17	10	6	581	686	14	6	33	739
1988 UC	18	32	4	7	5	226	292	2	4	9	307
CSU	47	50	27	19	7	649	799	16	6	52	873
Los Medanos College											
1987 UC	3	1	0	0	0	11	15	1	0	2	18
CSU	6	1	5	1	1	56	70	0	0	3	73
1988 UC	1	4	0	1	0	11	17	0	0	0	17
CSU	10	2	8	3	0	51	74	1	1	5	81
El Camino Community College District											
El Camino College											
1987 UC	14	22	11	2	0	61	110	0	8	5	123
CSU	74	108	95	15	4	449	745	9	10	30	794
1988 UC	16	30	8	2	0	80	136	1	7	4	148
CSU	72	111	88	18	8	406	703	17	14	46	780
Feather River Community College District											
Feather River College											
1987 UC	1	0	1	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	4
CSU	0	0	2	0	0	15	17	1	0	1	19
1988 UC	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
CSU	0	0	0	0	1	15	16	0	0	0	16
Foothill-De Anza Community College District											
De Anza College											
1987 UC	7	39	1	0	1	59	107	4	7	5	123
CSU	27	105	14	10	4	426	586	15	9	31	641
1988 UC	11	51	5	1	3	88	159	1	13	5	178
CSU	50	117	15	29	3	525	739	14	15	51	819
Foothill College											
1987 UC	4	11	3	1	0	73	92	0	9	5	106
CSU	21	31	8	4	0	224	288	5	15	22	330
1988 UC	3	9	2	0	0	82	96	2	4	3	105
CSU	20	23	17	1	2	251	314	7	16	28	365

Appendix B, continued

District, College, Year, and Segment	Hispanic	Asian	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-total	Other	Non-Resident	No Response	Grand Total
Fremont-Newark Community College District											
Ohlone College											
1987 UC	2	8	0	1	3	15	29	0	2	0	31
CSU	22	19	8	11	3	159	222	3	3	9	237
1988 UC	3	8	1	0	1	20	33	1	2	4	40
CSU	22	21	5	8	4	184	244	8	9	11	272
Gavilan Joint Community College District											
Gavilan College											
1987 UC	2	0	0	0	0	7	9	0	1	0	10
CSU	19	5	0	3	0	73	100	1	1	4	106
1988 UC	5	0	0	0	0	8	13	0	1	0	14
CSU	20	2	0	1	0	52	75	2	3	8	88
Glendale Community College District											
Glendale Community College											
1987 UC	7	8	1	2	0	31	49	0	3	0	52
CSU	44	35	7	11	6	206	309	19	28	13	369
1988 UC	11	10	1	1	4	29	56	1	6	1	64
CSU	39	33	12	16	3	182	285	17	23	13	338
Grossmont Community College District											
Cuyamaca College											
1987 UC	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	1	0	5
CSU	4	3	0	1	0	29	37	2	2	2	43
1988 UC	2	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	4
CSU	3	3	1	0	1	19	27	1	0	3	31
Grossmont College											
1987 UC	7	4	0	1	0	48	60	0	1	1	62
CSU	43	21	12	7	10	398	491	8	5	24	528
1988 UC	4	2	1	0	2	45	54	2	2	1	59
CSU	38	18	11	11	1	410	489	9	19	29	546
Hartnell Community College District											
Hartnell College											
1987 UC	8	1	0	0	0	13	22	2	1	1	26
CSU	36	10	5	8	1	109	169	7	0	5	181
1988 UC	10	2	1	2	1	16	32	1	1	2	36
CSU	40	12	5	9	1	131	198	7	5	6	216
Imperial Community College District											
Imperial Valley College											
1987 UC	11	1	0	0	0	2	14	1	0	0	15
CSU	57	1	0	0	0	32	90	1	0	2	93
1988 UC	8	2	0	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	11
CSU	55	1	1	1	3	39	97	3	0	2	102

District, College, Year, and Segment		Hispanic	Asian	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-total	Other	Non-Resident	No Response	Grand Total
Kern Community College District												
Bakersfield College												
1987	UC	1	5	0	0	1	20	27	0	0	0	27
	CSU	41	8	13	4	2	264	332	5	2	12	351
1988	UC	4	0	0	0	0	14	18	0	0	1	19
	CSU	50	11	15	4	8	305	393	8	2	16	419
Cerro Coso Community College												
1987	UC	1	1	0	0	0	9	11	0	0	0	11
	CSU	2	1	0	1	0	27	31	3	0	2	36
1988	UC	0	1	0	0	0	7	8	0	0	0	8
	CSU	0	0	2	0	0	31	33	0	0	1	34
Porterville College												
1987	UC	0	0	1	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	4
	CSU	10	2	1	1	1	65	80	1	0	1	82
1988	UC	1	0	0	0	1	5	7	0	0	1	8
	CSU	11	1	2	0	0	41	55	1	1	0	57
Lake Tahoe Community College District												
Lake Tahoe Community College												
1987	UC	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	4
	CSU	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	1	0	0	16
1988	UC	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3
	CSU	1	0	0	1	0	16	18	1	0	2	21
Lassen Community College District												
Lassen College												
1987	UC	0	0	1	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	5
	CSU	4	1	0	0	1	43	49	0	1	1	51
1988	UC	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	4
	CSU	0	0	3	0	0	41	44	1	1	1	47
Long Beach Community College District												
Long Beach City College												
1987	UC	4	9	6	0	0	27	46	1	0	2	49
	CSU	38	76	44	13	12	301	484	11	2	27	524
1988	UC	7	8	5	0	1	38	59	1	0	0	60
	CSU	36	73	43	23	5	267	447	10	4	27	488
Los Angeles Community College District												
East Los Angeles College												
1987	UC	25	9	0	0	1	0	35	0	7	0	42
	CSU	170	68	10	4	2	29	283	7	24	15	329
1988	UC	35	7	0	1	0	3	46	0	7	1	54
	CSU	122	49	3	1	1	12	188	5	23	12	228

Appendix B, continued

District, College, Year, and Segment	Hispanic	Asian	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-total	Other	Non-Resident	No Response	Grand Total
Los Angeles City College											
1987 UC	8	15	3	4	1	15	46	1	4	2	53
CSU	61	75	56	12	0	62	266	8	26	16	316
1988 UC	8	17	4	3	0	20	52	0	0	0	52
CSU	60	54	58	11	1	60	244	12	21	27	304
Los Angeles Harbor College											
1987 UC	5	1	1	2	0	15	24	0	1	0	25
CSU	27	17	40	9	2	121	216	5	4	11	236
1988 UC	1	5	4	1	0	16	27	0	0	0	27
CSU	35	17	30	13	1	107	203	4	4	22	233
Los Angeles Mission College											
1987 UC	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
CSU	6	0	1	1	2	11	21	0	1	1	23
1988 UC	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2
CSU	17	1	3	0	0	16	37	2	2	2	43
Los Angeles Pierce College											
1987 UC	8	8	0	1	0	44	61	0	2	3	66
CSU	27	60	10	9	8	430	544	16	18	27	605
1988 UC	5	9	2	1	2	62	81	0	7	2	90
CSU	37	49	12	5	4	464	571	10	14	44	639
Los Angeles Southwest College											
1987 UC	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
CSU	1	0	41	0	0	2	44	1	1	5	51
1988 UC	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
CSU	0	1	51	0	0	5	57	1	0	3	61
Los Angeles Trade-Technical College											
1987 UC	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
CSU	15	17	63	1	1	8	105	0	1	2	108
1988 UC	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2
CSU	21	13	34	3	1	3	75	1	3	5	84
Los Angeles Valley College											
1987 UC	8	6	2	2	0	45	63	0	2	1	66
CSU	52	39	20	3	0	279	393	16	7	29	445
1988 UC	11	13	2	1	2	52	81	2	3	3	89
CSU	54	47	23	13	2	241	380	17	9	39	445

District, College, Year, and Segment	Hispanic	Asian	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-total	Other	Non-Resident	No Response	Grand Total
West Los Angeles College											
1987 UC	1	4	6	1	0	6	18	0	0	0	18
CSU	5	8	64	0	1	20	98	2	4	6	110
1988 UC	3	11	4	1	0	7	26	0	0	2	28
CSU	5	10	61	1	0	27	104	6	4	8	122
Los Rios Community College District											
American River College											
1987 UC	15	22	5	3	4	108	157	2	1	5	165
CSU	43	38	20	9	21	536	667	15	5	31	718
1988 UC	19	19	6	3	6	144	197	1	2	3	203
CSU	31	35	21	7	10	590	694	15	4	50	763
Cosumnes River College											
1987 UC	1	7	2	1	2	13	26	2	0	0	28
CSU	8	7	19	3	1	94	132	1	1	9	143
1988 UC	2	2	3	0	1	22	30	1	0	1	32
CSU	9	11	9	4	1	119	153	3	0	13	169
Sacramento City College											
1987 UC	11	41	4	1	1	50	108	4	4	0	116
CSU	48	84	38	3	8	236	417	12	29	19	477
1988 UC	18	45	9	2	0	58	132	1	5	3	141
CSU	52	89	33	9	7	277	467	13	38	41	559
Marin Community College District											
College of Marin											
1987 UC	2	2	0	1	1	73	79	0	1	3	83
CSU	3	8	10	1	1	171	194	6	9	16	225
1988 UC	3	2	0	0	2	61	68	0	4	0	72
CSU	11	9	7	0	1	177	205	2	4	14	225
Indian Valley College (Closed 1985)											
1987 UC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
CSU	0	1	0	0	0	14	15	0	0	1	16
1988 UC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CSU	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	1	10
Mendocino-Lake Community College District											
Mendocino College											
1987 UC	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	4
CSU	1	0	0	0	1	39	41	0	0	1	42
1988 UC	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	5
CSU	2	1	0	0	2	39	44	1	0	2	47

Appendix B, continued

District, College, Year, and Segment	Hispanic	Asian	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-total	Other	Non-Resident	No Response	Grand Total
Merced Community College District											
Merced College											
1987 UC	4	1	0	0	0	11	16	0	2	0	18
CSU	24	6	17	1	3	167	218	12	9	9	248
1988 UC	6	0	0	0	1	13	20	0	0	0	20
CSU	25	15	19	3	0	150	212	9	12	9	242
Mira Costa Community College District											
Mira Costa College											
1987 UC	2	1	1	0	0	20	24	0	1	0	25
CSU	10	2	7	0	1	70	90	3	1	2	96
1988 UC	2	3	2	1	0	18	26	0	0	0	26
CSU	6	1	3	0	0	77	87	4	0	7	98
Monterey Peninsula Community College District											
Monterey Peninsula College											
1987 UC	2	4	2	1	1	36	46	1	4	1	52
CSU	3	19	8	4	4	92	130	6	4	5	145
1988 UC	2	1	1	2	3	39	48	1	5	4	58
CSU	4	15	15	6	4	121	165	6	2	14	187
Mt. San Antonio Community College District											
Mt. San Antonio College											
1987 UC	14	7	4	4	1	27	57	0	4	0	61
CSU	98	42	34	24	4	294	496	13	16	25	550
1988 UC	25	6	3	1	0	19	54	1	3	1	59
CSU	106	48	27	20	7	281	489	14	20	25	548
Mt. San Jacinto Community College District											
Mt. San Jacinto College											
1987 UC	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	1	1	0	14
CSU	6	1	0	0	2	38	47	3	0	2	52
1988 UC	4	1	0	0	0	5	10	0	0	2	12
CSU	10	1	5	0	1	50	67	2	0	3	72
Napa Valley Community College District											
Napa Valley College											
1987 UC	0	1	1	0	1	20	23	0	3	1	27
CSU	6	5	1	5	1	110	128	2	0	8	138
1988 UC	2	0	0	1	0	22	25	0	2	0	27
CSU	11	6	2	3	1	101	124	3	1	7	135
North Orange County Community College District											
Cypress College											
1987 UC	3	6	0	1	0	20	30	0	2	1	33
CSU	35	49	2	7	4	268	365	11	5	14	395
1988 UC	4	10	1	0	1	16	32	1	3	0	36
CSU	33	45	4	6	1	242	331	6	5	14	356

District, College, Year, and Segment	Hispanic	Asian	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-total	Other	Non-Resident	No Response	Grand Total
Fullerton College											
1987 UC	7	7	1	1	0	35	51	0	1	2	54
CSU	58	59	10	11	8	475	621	11	10	27	669
1988 UC	3	12	3	0	1	37	56	0	2	0	58
CSU	87	66	9	6	5	479	652	10	2	32	696
Palo Verde Community College District											
Palo Verde College											
1987 UC	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
CSU	3	2	0	0	0	7	12	0	0	0	12
1988 UC	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	4
CSU	3	0	0	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	6
Palomar Community College District											
Palomar College											
1987 UC	2	8	0	1	0	80	91	1	2	5	99
CSU	26	18	3	2	5	331	385	8	5	14	412
1988 UC	6	8	2	1	0	67	84	1	4	6	95
CSU	33	11	5	4	1	351	405	4	8	21	438
Pasadena Area Community College District											
Pasadena City College											
1987 UC	23	25	5	1	1	87	142	3	10	6	161
CSU	69	148	30	14	3	307	571	12	42	31	656
1988 UC	24	29	4	0	1	61	119	2	17	3	141
CSU	77	125	56	13	5	241	517	16	42	40	615
Peralta Community College District											
College of Alameda											
1987 UC	2	5	11	1	0	11	30	0	7	1	38
CSU	6	8	37	4	1	34	90	4	3	3	100
1988 UC	0	4	11	0	0	14	29	0	1	2	32
CSU	7	17	43	3	1	35	106	3	3	8	120
Laney College											
1987 UC	4	15	12	1	0	24	56	0	7	5	68
CSU	4	31	42	4	4	37	122	6	3	9	140
1988 UC	5	16	6	1	2	40	70	0	3	3	76
CSU	9	37	59	6	0	38	149	1	6	11	167
Merritt College											
1987 UC	1	15	7	0	1	23	47	2	1	4	54
CSU	7	37	27	2	0	45	118	2	2	6	128
1988 UC	2	6	3	1	0	18	30	0	1	2	33
CSU	7	39	35	2	1	23	107	3	1	15	126

Appendix B, continued

District, College, Year, and Segment	Hispanic	Asian	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-total	Other	Non-Resident	No Response	Grand Total
Vista College											
1987 UC	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
CSU	0	0	2	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	4
1988 UC	0	0	1	0	0	6	7	0	0	1	8
CSU	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	2	12
Rancho Santiago Community College District											
Santa Ana College											
1987 UC	6	12	1	1	0	21	41	1	3	1	46
CSU	40	68	12	3	5	153	281	4	21	14	320
1988 UC	12	13	0	3	1	27	56	0	3	2	61
CSU	36	72	11	3	4	196	322	4	22	8	356
Redwoods Community College District											
College of the Redwoods											
1987 UC	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	8
CSU	7	4	3	0	7	189	210	7	1	18	236
1988 UC	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	1	0	0	18
CSU	12	1	4	0	11	188	216	2	1	22	241
Rio Hondo Community College District											
Rio Hondo College											
1987 UC	5	3	1	0	0	7	16	0	1	0	17
CSU	83	27	2	0	2	75	189	10	23	8	230
1988 UC	12	2	0	0	0	3	17	0	0	0	17
CSU	109	22	1	3	0	78	213	7	14	7	241
Riverside Community College District											
Riverside Community College											
1987 UC	6	3	7	1	2	75	94	0	4	0	98
CSU	20	21	25	5	4	249	324	6	5	10	345
1988 UC	11	10	5	2	4	87	119	0	2	7	128
CSU	27	10	34	3	1	256	331	4	5	12	352
Saddleback Community College District											
Irvine Valley College (since 1985)											
1987 UC	0	13	1	3	0	34	51	0	1	0	52
CSU	1	5	0	0	0	34	40	0	2	0	42
1988 UC	3	4	1	1	1	19	29	0	2	1	32
CSU	4	4	0	1	2	25	36	3	0	2	41
Saddleback College											
1987 UC	13	16	1	1	1	133	165	0	3	7	175
CSU	23	16	3	4	2	365	413	11	5	24	453
1988 UC	11	9	3	0	0	110	133	1	2	3	139
CSU	32	18	6	5	8	417	486	8	1	24	519

District, College, Year, and Segment	Hispanic	Asian	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-total	Other	Non-Resident	No Response	Grand Total
San Bernardino Community College District											
Crafton Hills College											
1987 UC	0	1	0	0	0	8	9	0	0	1	10
CSU	7	3	4	0	1	74	89	1	0	7	97
1988 UC	1	1	1	0	0	14	17	0	1	2	20
CSU	8	1	4	0	2	91	106	3	0	5	114
San Bernardino Valley College											
1987 UC	3	0	1	0	0	19	23	1	0	1	25
CSU	58	18	29	3	5	157	270	4	11	9	294
1988 UC	2	1	4	0	0	9	16	0	0	1	17
CSU	37	14	32	2	1	168	254	6	8	9	277
San Diego Community College District											
San Diego City College											
1987 UC	7	6	6	2	0	21	42	1	4	1	48
CSU	35	16	35	8	2	94	190	7	5	19	221
1988 UC	11	3	2	0	1	19	36	1	3	1	41
CSU	28	33	42	7	4	132	246	4	9	12	271
San Diego Mesa College											
1987 UC	17	16	6	7	5	83	134	2	4	3	143
CSU	44	33	16	24	3	360	480	8	4	27	519
1988 UC	16	23	4	7	2	109	161	1	2	3	167
CSU	46	48	16	20	7	351	488	8	7	34	537
San Diego Miramar College											
1987 UC	1	1	1	2	0	5	10	0	0	0	10
CSU	3	1	2	0	0	29	35	1	0	2	38
1988 UC	1	1	0	1	0	4	7	0	1	0	8
CSU	0	3	2	3	0	24	32	0	0	1	33
San Francisco Community College District											
City College of San Francisco											
1987 UC	12	72	7	5	0	50	146	0	6	8	160
CSU	46	298	56	40	2	144	586	19	35	50	690
1988 UC	9	52	5	4	2	59	131	1	15	9	156
CSU	53	310	51	49	4	212	679	21	39	71	810
San Joaquin Delta Community College District											
San Joaquin Delta College											
1987 UC	16	8	1	3	1	43	72	2	1	3	78
CSU	48	57	12	13	12	288	430	6	10	20	466
1988 UC	17	12	3	1	2	54	89	0	2	2	93
CSU	57	44	20	13	9	350	493	7	12	40	552

Appendix B, continued

District, College, Year, and Segment	Hispanic	Asian	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-total	Other	Non-Resident	No Response	Grand Total
San Jose Community College District											
Evergreen Valley College											
1987 UC	3	2	0	4	1	3	13	0	1	0	14
CSU	24	37	10	9	3	58	141	4	3	9	157
1988 UC	2	7	0	0	0	6	15	0	0	2	17
CSU	33	48	10	18	2	63	174	8	3	11	196
San Jose City College											
1987 UC	0	1	0	0	1	3	5	0	0	0	5
CSU	33	20	16	4	6	114	193	4	3	10	210
1988 UC	1	6	1	1	1	7	17	0	0	0	17
CSU	27	27	22	2	3	109	190	6	5	11	212
San Luis Obispo County Community College District											
Cuesta College											
1987 UC	2	0	0	0	0	22	24	0	1	0	25
CSU	9	3	0	6	4	171	193	4	0	9	206
1988 UC	0	0	1	0	0	26	27	0	0	1	28
CSU	13	3	1	2	0	178	197	5	2	6	210
San Mateo County Community College District											
Canada College											
1987 UC	4	4	3	0	1	14	26	0	2	1	29
CSU	14	7	8	3	1	86	119	3	10	5	137
1988 UC	2	1	0	0	1	11	15	0	3	0	18
CSU	12	8	10	0	2	80	112	4	7	8	131
College of San Mateo											
1987 UC	3	19	0	3	0	65	90	1	3	2	96
CSU	34	51	9	17	1	333	445	10	8	30	493
1988 UC	15	19	1	4	0	75	114	2	6	2	124
CSU	42	47	11	14	2	327	443	13	6	44	506
Skyline College											
1987 UC	6	2	1	2	0	10	21	0	2	0	23
CSU	28	12	12	13	2	83	150	3	13	14	180
1988 UC	3	6	0	2	1	6	18	1	0	0	19
CSU	33	23	10	15	3	74	158	8	7	20	193
Santa Barbara Community College District											
Santa Barbara City College											
1987 UC	33	12	2	2	3	237	289	5	8	7	309
CSU	14	8	4	2	2	171	201	3	2	8	214
1988 UC	24	10	3	2	6	210	255	2	4	12	273
CSU	17	2	6	1	2	186	214	4	1	12	231

District, College, Year, and Segment	Hispanic	Asian	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-total	Other	Non-Resident	No Response	Grand Total
Santa Clarita Community College District											
College of the Canyons											
1987 UC	1	3	0	0	0	9	13	0	1	1	15
CSU	10	2	1	3	0	90	106	3	1	11	121
1988 UC	1	1	0	0	0	13	15	0	1	2	18
CSU	8	2	4	0	4	103	121	2	1	9	133
Santa Monica Community College District											
Santa Monica College											
1987 UC	19	30	14	4	4	191	262	4	31	5	302
CSU	37	53	50	6	3	286	435	14	29	26	504
1988 UC	32	39	17	5	1	222	316	0	30	7	353
CSU	45	54	59	10	6	275	449	15	40	26	530
Shasta-Tehama-Trinity Joint Community College District											
Shasta College											
1987 UC	1	0	0	0	0	17	18	1	0	0	19
CSU	8	4	3	1	8	285	309	2	0	13	324
1988 UC	2	0	1	0	1	19	23	0	0	0	23
CSU	6	3	1	1	3	261	275	4	0	10	289
Sierra Joint Community College District											
Sierra College											
1987 UC	2	1	0	0	0	41	44	0	1	1	46
CSU	16	9	0	1	14	314	354	0	1	19	374
1988 UC	2	1	0	1	2	62	68	0	0	1	69
CSU	18	6	2	0	4	335	365	3	0	21	389
Siskiyou Joint Community College District											
College of the Siskiyous											
1987 UC	0	1	0	0	0	8	9	0	0	0	9
CSU	2	0	2	0	0	44	48	1	2	0	51
1988 UC	0	0	0	1	0	8	9	0	0	0	9
CSU	7	0	3	0	0	45	55	1	1	2	59
Solano County Community College District											
Solano Community College											
1987 UC	1	2	2	2	1	33	41	0	0	0	41
CSU	4	9	14	12	4	117	160	5	1	8	174
1988 UC	2	4	2	4	0	32	44	0	0	1	45
CSU	13	7	17	17	2	108	164	3	0	16	183
Sonoma County Community College District											
Santa Rosa Junior College											
1987 UC	4	4	1	1	1	70	81	0	3	3	87
CSU	24	18	12	3	14	551	622	11	6	36	675
1988 UC	3	1	0	0	1	104	109	1	2	6	118
CSU	42	13	9	4	6	509	583	4	2	46	635

Appendix B, continued

District, College, Year, and Segment	Hispanic	Asian	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-total	Other	Non-Resident	No Response	Grand Total
South County Community College District											
Chabot College											
1987 UC	10	11	1	8	0	66	96	1	1	4	102
CSU	48	50	27	27	6	298	456	8	4	16	484
1988 UC	7	9	2	3	1	50	72	4	4	5	85
CSU	49	46	32	28	5	325	485	16	6	24	531
Southwestern Community College District											
Southwestern College											
1987 UC	13	3	1	10	0	12	39	0	1	1	41
CSU	87	11	11	32	7	123	271	6	5	11	293
1988 UC	9	3	1	3	1	17	34	0	1	0	35
CSU	80	15	14	45	1	117	272	6	6	10	294
State Center Community College District											
Fresno City College											
1987 UC	5	5	3	0	0	17	30	0	1	2	33
CSU	148	52	28	4	12	421	665	16	7	33	721
1988 UC	7	1	2	0	3	21	34	0	0	0	34
CSU	114	32	38	6	11	409	610	12	19	68	709
Kings River Community College											
1987 UC	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
CSU	29	6	1	2	1	83	122	4	1	4	131
1988 UC	1	1	1	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	6
CSU	24	9	0	2	2	55	92	3	0	10	105
Ventura County Community College District											
Moorpark College											
1987 UC	6	5	0	2	0	49	62	0	4	1	67
CSU	24	11	2	0	7	285	329	5	2	21	357
1988 UC	8	3	1	0	0	43	55	0	2	4	61
CSU	21	12	5	1	2	312	353	3	0	16	372
Oxnard College											
1987 UC	3	0	0	0	0	13	16	0	0	0	16
CSU	11	5	7	0	0	13	36	0	1	0	37
1988 UC	3	2	1	1	0	4	11	0	2	1	14
CSU	16	6	8	5	1	21	57	0	0	6	63
Ventura College											
1987 UC	19	5	2	1	1	94	122	2	1	1	126
CSU	34	13	2	5	1	191	246	2	1	10	259
1988 UC	23	5	0	3	2	100	133	0	1	2	136
CSU	52	13	8	6	3	238	320	2	0	18	340

District, College, Year, and Segment	Hispanic	Asian	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-total	Other	Non-Resident	No Response	Grand Total
Victor Valley Community College District											
Victor Valley College											
1987 UC	0	1	0	0	1	7	9	0	0	0	9
CSU	8	1	3	2	1	84	99	2	1	6	108
1988 UC	2	1	0	0	0	7	10	0	0	0	10
CSU	13	0	6	2	1	81	103	1	2	0	106
West Hills Community College District											
West Hills College											
1987 UC	2	1	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	5
CSU	11	2	4	2	0	45	64	1	0	4	69
1988 UC	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
CSU	10	2	3	0	0	38	53	1	0	5	59
West Kern Community College District											
Taft College											
1987 UC	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
CSU	2	2	8	0	1	38	51	0	0	0	51
1988 UC	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
CSU	3	0	1	0	0	36	40	1	0	0	41
West Valley-Mission Community College District											
Mission College											
1987 UC	0	16	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	16
CSU	16	35	8	7	0	56	122	3	0	3	128
1988 UC	0	4	2	1	0	2	9	0	1	1	11
CSU	23	46	9	12	2	62	154	6	5	12	177
West Valley College											
1987 UC	7	7	2	0	0	54	70	0	2	1	73
CSU	43	62	10	8	6	429	558	8	4	37	607
1988 UC	3	22	0	0	0	33	58	1	4	1	64
CSU	39	45	8	5	4	408	509	7	14	37	567
Yosemite Community College District											
Columbia College											
1987 UC	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	6
CSU	0	1	2	0	1	35	39	1	0	5	45
1988 UC	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	6
CSU	6	0	1	0	1	39	47	0	0	2	49
Modesto Junior College											
1987 UC	3	4	1	0	0	37	45	0	0	4	49
CSU	42	19	5	1	3	339	409	4	3	19	435
1988 UC	5	1	0	1	0	40	47	2	0	0	49
CSU	41	17	3	2	9	326	398	8	3	18	427

Appendix B, continued

District, College, Year, and Segment		Hispanic	Asian	Black	Filipino	American Indian	White	Sub-total	Other	Non-Resident	No Response	Grand Total
Yuba Community College District												
Yuba College												
1987	UC	1	1	1	0	1	14	18	0	0	2	20
	CSU	24	14	10	2	2	138	190	11	0	10	211
1988	UC	9	7	3	0	1	20	40	2	0	0	42
	CSU	16	12	6	0	8	171	213	6	2	13	234
Total												
1987	UC	525	709	183	115	51	3,467	5,050	53	217	147	5,467
	CSU	2,875	2,721	1,475	567	334	17,789	25,761	578	624	1,294	28,257
1988	UC	643	742	187	96	84	3,728	5,480	52	227	175	5,934
	CSU	3,019	2,665	1,560	636	291	18,260	26,428	602	665	1,698	29,393

Appendix C

Fall Term and Full-Year Statistics for the University of California and the California State University

DISPLAY 22 *Number of Community College Students Transferring to the University of California, Fall Term and Full Year 1986-87, 1987-88, and 1988-89*

Year	Fall Term	Full Year
1986-1987	4,858	6,754
1987-1988	5,465	7,713
1988-1989	5,934	8,145

DISPLAY 23 *Number of Community College Students Transferring to the California State University, Fall Term and Full Year 1983-84 Through 1988-89*

Year	Fall Term	Full Year
1983-1984	30,274	45,726
1984-1985	30,134	45,476
1985-1986	29,682	45,469
1986-1987	27,761	43,616
1987-1988	28,252	44,701
1988-1989	29,393	45,414

DISPLAY 24 *Numbers of Community College Transfer Students Enrolled in the Fall Term and Full Year 1988-89 by University of California Campus*

University Campus	Fall 1988	Full Year	Percent Fall is of Full Year
Berkeley	1,147	1,540	74.5
Davis	951	1,317	72.2
Irvine	599	848	70.6
Los Angeles	1,184	1,595	74.2
Riverside	276	356	77.5
San Diego	418	621	67.3
Santa Barbara	926	1,194	77.2
Santa Cruz	437	675	64.7
Total	5,934	8,146	72.8

DISPLAY 25 ***Numbers of Community College Transfer Students Enrolled in the Fall Term and Full Year 1988-89 by California State University Campus***

State University Campus	Fall 1988	Full Year	Percent Fall is of Full Year
Bakersfield	424	626	67.7
Chico	1,681	2,329	72.2
Dominguez Hills	751	1,260	59.6
Fresno	1,618	2,314	69.9
Fullerton	2,176	3,516	61.9
Hayward	1,009	1,806	55.9
Humboldt	638	888	71.8
Long Beach	2,708	3,928	68.9
Los Angeles	1,112	2,051	54.2
Northridge	2,352	3,281	71.7
Pomona	1,178	2,057	57.3
Sacramento	2,764	3,985	69.4
San Bernardino	1,152	1,713	67.3
San Diego	2,509	4,151	60.4
San Francisco	2,277	3,383	67.3
San Jose	2,633	3,963	66.4
San Luis Obispo	1,058	2,060	51.4
Sonoma	745	1,086	68.6
Stanislaus	608	929	65.4
Total	29,393	45,414	64.8

Appendix D

Tables of Numbers Used to Construct the Displays in the Text

NOTE: The number of each table corresponds to that of the display in the text.

DISPLAY 8 *Ethnicity of Community College Students who Transferred to the University of California by Campus, Fall 1988*

Campus	Filipino	White	Hispanic	Asian	Am.Indian	Black	Total*
Berkeley	22	644	90	189	19	41	1,147
Davis	18	601	95	145	11	38	951
Irvine	6	356	81	74	4	23	599
Los Angeles	20	670	157	197	14	43	1,184
Riverside	1	181	40	17	4	8	276
San Diego	15	252	49	57	6	9	418
Santa Barbara	11	683	99	53	15	16	922
Santa Cruz	3	341	32	10	11	9	437
Total	96	3,728	643	742	84	187	5,934

* Total includes unknown ethnicity

DISPLAY 9 *Ethnicity of Community College Transfers to the California State University by Campus, Fall 1988*

Campus	White	Am. Indian	Filipino	Black	Asian	Hispanic	Total
Bakersfield	313	5	6	20	7	57	408
Chico	1,414	22	12	29	21	77	1,575
Dominguez Hills	275	4	19	219	49	99	665
Fresno	1,001	22	16	69	59	236	1,403
Fullerton	1,345	30	31	51	273	264	1,994
Hayward	571	14	35	107	106	85	918
Humboldt	515	11	2	7	11	30	576
Long Beach	1,637	22	74	106	327	284	2,450
Los Angeles	245	6	31	138	186	278	884
Northridge	1,539	22	44	118	170	226	2,119
Pomona	601	6	35	49	226	137	1,054
Sacramento	1,912	36	52	121	188	196	2,505
San Bernardino	816	9	6	85	15	144	1,075
San Diego	1,686	19	86	94	145	279	2,309
San Francisco	1,039	17	89	169	416	158	1,888
San Jose	1,553	15	76	107	370	248	2,369
San Luis Obispo	777	6	16	20	66	113	998
Sonoma	578	11	3	29	6	51	678
Stanislaus	443	11	3	22	24	57	560
Total	18,260	288	636	1,560	2,665	3,019	26,428

Appendix D, continued

DISPLAY 11 Community College Transfers to the University of California by Sex and Campus, Fall 1988

Campus	Men	Women
Berkeley	602	545
Davis	458	493
Irvine	273	326
Los Angeles	554	630
Riverside	115	161
San Diego	225	193
Santa Barbara	454	468
Santa Cruz	207	230

DISPLAY 12 Number of Community College Transfers to Each University of California Campus, Fall 1979-1988

Year	Berkeley	Davis	Irvine	Los Angeles	Riverside	San Diego	Santa Barbara	Santa Cruz	Total
1979	1,115	792	522	1,198	255	404	1,021	342	5,649
1980	1,060	797	591	1,068	228	341	911	432	5,428
1981	793	637	541	996	213	388	833	377	4,778
1982	854	691	503	1,041	250	432	968	398	5,137
1983	910	714	573	1,038	205	462	972	431	5,305
1984	897	829	555	896	234	463	954	429	5,257
1985	816	708	553	933	252	472	804	393	4,931
1986	795	617	611	915	226	488	810	396	4,858
1987	1,137	779	625	1,044	228	510	761	381	5,465
1988	1,147	951	599	1,184	276	418	922	437	5,934

DISPLAY 13 Reported Majors of Community College Transfers to the University of California by Sex, Fall 1988

	Men	Women	Total
Business/Management	135	79	214
Engineering/Computer Science	381	107	488
Letters	156	348	504
Life Science	244	269	513
Physical Science/Mathematics	189	102	291
Psychology	97	205	302
Social Science	376	353	729
Visual/Performing Arts	108	166	274
Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	92	108	200
Other*	601	731	1,332
Unknown	56	80	136

*Other includes Health, Home Economics, Law, Philosophy and Religion

DISPLAY 14 Distribution of Numbers of Community College Transfers to the University of California, Fall 1988

Number of Students	Number of Community Colleges
300-399	2
200-299	3
100-199	13
50-99	20
25-49	23
0-24	44

Appendix D, continued

DISPLAY 15 Number of Transfer Students from Each Community College to the University of California and the California State University, Fall 1988

Community College	CSU	UC	Total
Allan Hancock	142	29	171
Antelope Valley	130	38	168
Barstow	27	3	30
Butte	385	6	391
Cabrillo	254	165	419
Cerritos	415	44	459
Chaffey	248	24	272
Citrus	194	31	225
College of the Desert	127	20	147
Coastline	23	9	32
Golden West	422	74	496
Orange Coast	817	262	1,079
College of the Sequoias	353	49	402
Compton	67	4	71
Contra Costa	131	22	153
Diablo Valley	873	307	1,180
Los Medanos	81	17	98
El Camino	780	148	928
Feather River	16	1	17
De Anza	819	178	997
Foothill	365	105	470
Ohlone	272	40	312
Gavilan	88	14	102
Glendale	338	64	402
Cuyamaca	31	4	35
Grossmont	546	59	605
Hartnell	216	36	252
Imperial Valley	102	11	113
Bakersfield	419	19	438
Cerro Coso	34	8	42
Porterville	57	8	65
Lake Tahoe	21	3	24
Lassen	47	4	51
Long Beach	488	60	548
East Los Angeles	228	54	282
Los Angeles City	304	52	356
Los Angeles Harbor	233	27	260
Los Angeles Mission	43	2	45
Los Angeles Pierce	639	90	729

DISPLAY 15, continued

Community College	CSU	UC	Total
Los Angeles Southwest	61	1	62
Los Angeles Trade-Technical	84	2	86
Los Angeles Valley	445	89	534
West Los Angeles	122	28	150
American River	763	203	966
Cosumnes River	169	32	201
Sacramento City	559	141	700
College of Marin	225	72	297
Indian Valley	10	0	10
Mendocino	47	5	52
Merced	242	20	262
Mira Costa	98	26	124
Monterey Peninsula	187	58	245
Mt. San Antonio	548	59	607
Mt. San Jacinto	72	12	84
Napa Valley	135	27	162
Cypress	356	36	392
Fullerton	696	58	754
Palo Verde	6	4	10
Palomar	438	95	533
Pasadena City	615	141	756
College of Alameda	120	32	152
Laney	167	76	243
Merritt	126	33	159
Vista	12	8	20
Rancho Santiago	356	61	417
College of the Redwoods	241	18	259
Rio Hondo	241	17	258
Riverside	352	128	480
Irvine Valley	0	32	32
Saddleback	563	139	702
Crafton Hills	114	20	134
San Bernardino Valley	277	17	294
San Diego City	271	41	312
San Diego Mesa	537	167	704
San Diego Miramar	33	8	41
City College of San Francisco	810	156	966
San Joaquin Delta	552	93	645
Evergreen Valley	196	17	213

DISPLAY 15, continued

Community College	CSU	UC	Total
San Jose City	212	17	229
Cuesta	210	28	238
Canada	131	18	149
College of San Mateo	506	124	630
Skyline	193	19	212
Santa Barbara City	231	273	504
College of the Canyons	133	18	151
Santa Monica	530	353	883
Shasta	289	23	312
Sierra	389	69	458
College of the Siskiyous	59	9	68
Solano	183	45	228
Santa Rosa	635	118	753
Chabot	531	85	616
Southwestern	294	35	329
Fresno City	709	34	743
Kings River	105	6	111
Moorpark	372	61	433
Oxnard	63	14	77
Ventura	340	136	476
Victor Valley	106	10	116
West Hills	59	2	61
Taft	41	2	43
Mission	177	11	188
West Valley	567	64	631
Columbia	49	6	55
Modesto	427	49	476
Yuba	234	42	276
Total	29,396	5,934	35,330

DISPLAY 17 Community College Transfers to the California State University by Sex, Fall 1988

Campus	Men	Women	Total
Bakersfield	156	268	424
Chico	876	805	1,681
Dominguez Hills	329	422	751
Fresno	756	862	1,618
Fullerton	1,001	1,175	2,176
Hayward	438	571	1,009
Humboldt	338	300	638
Long Beach	1,316	1,392	2,708
Los Angeles	525	587	1,112
Northridge	1,080	1,272	2,352
Pomona	667	511	1,178
Sacramento	1,216	1,548	2,764
San Bernardino	464	688	1,152
San Diego	1,242	1,267	2,509
San Francisco	1,004	1,273	2,277
San Jose	1,261	1,372	2,633
San Luis Obispo	657	401	1,058
Sonoma	302	443	745
Stanislaus	243	365	608
TOTAL	13,873	15,520	29,393

DISPLAY 18 *Community College Transfers to California State University Campuses, 1979 Through 1988*

Campus	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Bakersfield	439	399	331	323	329	350	395	383	389	424
Chico	1,777	1,726	1,787	1,799	1,852	1,817	1,850	1,614	1,616	1,681
Dominguez Hills	874	901	840	909	943	829	677	662	731	751
Fresno	1,522	1,601	1,593	1,637	1,641	1,564	1,548	1,582	1,613	1,618
Fullerton	2,044	2,099	2,219	2,098	2,182	2,148	2,136	2,216	2,158	2,176
Hayward	1,013	997	1,085	1,117	1,148	1,073	1,096	924	992	1,009
Humboldt	804	748	783	654	588	564	577	486	588	638
Long Beach	3,062	3,021	3,269	3,474	3,105	2,915	3,007	2,735	2,850	2,708
Los Angeles	1,434	1,506	1,582	1,278	1,407	1,252	1,317	1,280	1,263	1,112
Northridge	2,371	2,323	2,180	2,237	2,187	2,277	2,312	2,254	2,062	2,352
Pomona	1,390	1,472	1,208	1,605	1,526	1,560	1,219	1,200	1,287	1,178
Sacramento	2,789	2,812	2,732	2,609	2,575	2,770	2,698	2,391	2,404	2,764
San Bernardino	514	611	596	659	718	720	840	853	1,049	1,152
San Diego	3,304	3,379	2,908	2,566	3,147	3,529	3,103	2,556	2,747	2,509
San Francisco	2,090	2,099	2,084	2,095	2,124	2,134	2,270	2,174	1,892	2,277
San Jose	2,541	2,400	2,359	2,497	2,391	2,250	2,367	2,277	2,346	2,633
San Luis Obispo	1,287	1,214	1,266	1,048	1,251	1,257	1,142	966	972	1,058
Sonoma	718	670	663	739	692	636	663	700	739	745
Stanislaus	455	512	541	480	468	489	465	508	554	608
Total	30,428	30,490	30,026	29,824	30,274	30,134	29,682	27,761	28,252	29,393

DISPLAY 19 Majors Reported for Community College Transfers to the California State University, Fall 1988

Major	Men	Women	Total
Agriculture & Home Economics	294	486	780
Business/Management	3461	3150	6611
Communications	675	755	1430
Computer Science	602	275	877
Education	508	616	1124
Engineering	2018	231	2249
Health	208	857	1065
Letters	367	715	1082
Life Sciences	407	452	859
Physical Science/Mathematics	450	234	684
Psychology	465	1228	1693
Public Affairs	579	652	1231
Social Sciences	1158	949	2107
Visual/Performing Arts	637	766	1403
Other*	827	2875	3702
Unknown	1217	1279	2496

*Other includes Architecture, Foreign Languages, Precision Production, Religion and Philosophy

DISPLAY 20 Distribution of Community College Transfers to the California State University, Fall 1988

Number of Students	Number of Community Colleges
800+	4
700-799	3
600-699	4
500-599	10
400-499	7
300-399	11
200-299	18
100-199	22
25-99	21
0-24	5

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CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION

THE California Postsecondary Education Commission is a citizen board established in 1974 by the Legislature and Governor to coordinate the efforts of California's colleges and universities and to provide independent, non-partisan policy analysis and recommendations to the Governor and Legislature.

Members of the Commission

The Commission consists of 15 members. Nine represent the general public, with three each appointed for six-year terms by the Governor, the Senate Rules Committee, and the Speaker of the Assembly. The other six represent the major segments of postsecondary education in California.

As of April 1989, the Commissioners representing the general public are:

Mim Andelson, Los Angeles;
C. Thomas Dean, Long Beach;
Henry Der, San Francisco;
Seymour M. Farber, M.D., San Francisco;
Helen Z. Hansen, Long Beach;
Lowell J. Paige, El Macero; *Vice Chair;*
Cruz Reynoso, Los Angeles;
Sharon N. Skog, Palo Alto; *Chair;* and
Stephen P. Teale, M.D., Modesto.

Representatives of the segments are:

Yori Wada, San Francisco; appointed by the Regents of the University of California;

Theodore J. Saenger, San Francisco; appointed by the Trustees of the California State University;

John F. Parkhurst, Folsom; appointed by the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges;

Harry Wugalter, Thousand Oaks; appointed by the Council for Private Postsecondary Educational Institutions;

Francis Laufenberg, Orange; appointed by the California State Board of Education; and

James B. Jamieson, San Luis Obispo; appointed by the Governor from nominees proposed by California's independent colleges and universities.

Functions of the Commission

The Commission is charged by the Legislature and Governor to "assure the effective utilization of public postsecondary education resources, thereby eliminating waste and unnecessary duplication, and to promote diversity, innovation, and responsiveness to student and societal needs."

To this end, the Commission conducts independent reviews of matters affecting the 2,600 institutions of postsecondary education in California, including community colleges, four-year colleges, universities, and professional and occupational schools.

As an advisory planning and coordinating body, the Commission does not administer or govern any institutions, nor does it approve, authorize, or accredit any of them. Instead, it cooperates with other State agencies and non-governmental groups that perform these functions, while operating as an independent board with its own staff and its own specific duties of evaluation, coordination, and planning.

Operation of the Commission

The Commission holds regular meetings throughout the year at which it debates and takes action on staff studies and takes positions on proposed legislation affecting education beyond the high school in California. By law, the Commission's meetings are open to the public. Requests to speak at a meeting may be made by writing the Commission in advance or by submitting a request prior to the start of the meeting.

The Commission's day-to-day work is carried out by its staff in Sacramento, under the guidance of its executive director, Kenneth B. O'Brien, who is appointed by the Commission.

The Commission publishes and distributes without charge some 40 to 50 reports each year on major issues confronting California postsecondary education. Recent reports are listed on the back cover.

Further information about the Commission, its meetings, its staff, and its publications may be obtained from the Commission offices at 1020 Twelfth Street, Third Floor, Sacramento, CA 95814-3985; telephone (916) 445-7933.

UPDATE OF COMMUNITY COLLEGE TRANSFER STUDENT STATISTICS, 1988-89

California Postsecondary Education Commission Report 89-23

ONE of a series of reports published by the Commission as part of its planning and coordinating responsibilities. Additional copies may be obtained without charge from the Publications Office, California Postsecondary Education Commission, Third Floor, 1020 Twelfth Street, Sacramento, California 95814-3985.

Recent reports of the Commission include:

89-6 Prospects for Accommodating Growth in Postsecondary Education to 2005: Report of the Executive Director to the California Postsecondary Education Commission, January 23, 1989 (January 1989)

89-7 State Budget Priorities of the Commission, 1989: A Report of the California Postsecondary Education Commission (March 1989)

89-8 Status Report on Human Corps Activities, 1989: The Second in a Series of Five Annual Reports to the Legislature in Response to Assembly Bill 1820 (Chapter 1245, Statutes of 1987) (March 1989)

89-9 A Further Review of the California State University's Contra Costa Center (March 1989)

89-10 Out of the Shadows – The IRCA/SLIAG Opportunity: A Needs Assessment of Educational Services for Eligible Legalized Aliens in California Under the State Legalization Impact Assistance Grant Program of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, submitted to the California Postsecondary Education Commission, February 23, 1989, by California Tomorrow (March 1989)

89-11 Faculty Salaries in California's Public Universities, 1989-90: A Report to the Legislature and Governor in Response to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 51 (1965) (March 1989)

89-12 Teacher Preparation Programs Offered by California's Public Universities: A Report to the Legislature in Response to Supplemental Language in the 1988 State Budget Act (March 1989)

89-13 The State's Reliance on Non-Governmental Accreditation: A Report to the Legislature in Response to Assembly Concurrent Resolution 78 (Resolution Chapter 22, 1988) (March 1989)

89-14 Analysis of the Governor's Proposed 1989-90 Budget: A Staff Report to the California Postsecondary Education Commission (March 1989)

89-15 Planning Our Future: A Staff Background Paper on Long-Range Enrollment and Facilities Planning in California Public Higher Education (April 1989)

89-16 Standardized Tests Used for Higher Education Admission and Placement in California During 1988: The Fourth in a Series of Annual Reports Published in Accordance with Senate Bill 1758 (Chapter 1505, Statutes of 1984) (April 1989)

89-17 Protecting the Integrity of California Degrees: The Role of California's Private Postsecondary Education Act of 1977 in Educational Quality Control (April 1989)

89-18 Recommendations for Revising the Private Postsecondary Education Act of 1977: A Report to the Legislature and Governor on Needed Improvements in State Oversight of Privately Supported Postsecondary Education (April 1989)

89-19 Mandatory Statewide Student Fees in California's Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities: Report of the Sunset Review Committee on Statewide Student Fee Policy Under Senate Bill 195 (1985), published for the Committee by the California Postsecondary Education Commission (April 1989)

89-20 State Policy Guidelines for Adjusting Nonresident Tuition at California's Public Colleges and Universities: Report of the Advisory Committee on Nonresident Tuition Policies Under Senate Concurrent Resolution 69, published for the Committee by the California Postsecondary Education Commission (June 1989)

89-21 State Oversight of Postsecondary Education: Three Reports on California's Licensure of Private Institutions and Reliance on Non-Governmental Accreditation [A reprint of Reports 89-13, 89-17, and 89-18] (June 1989)

89-22 Revisions to the Commission's Faculty Salary Methodology for the California State University (June 1989)

89-23 Update of Community College Transfer Student Statistics, 1988-89: The University of California, The California State University, and California's Independent Colleges and Universities (August 1989)

89-24 California Colleges and Universities, 1990: A Guide to Degree-Granting Institutions and to Their Degree and Certificate Programs (September 1989)

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